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California Oil Field

EUGENE HOLMAN . . . *Buried Treasure—Three Miles Down*

WILEY HUDSON . . . *The NEW World Court*

L. B. STRUTHERS . . . *Rotary in Europe*

Rotarian

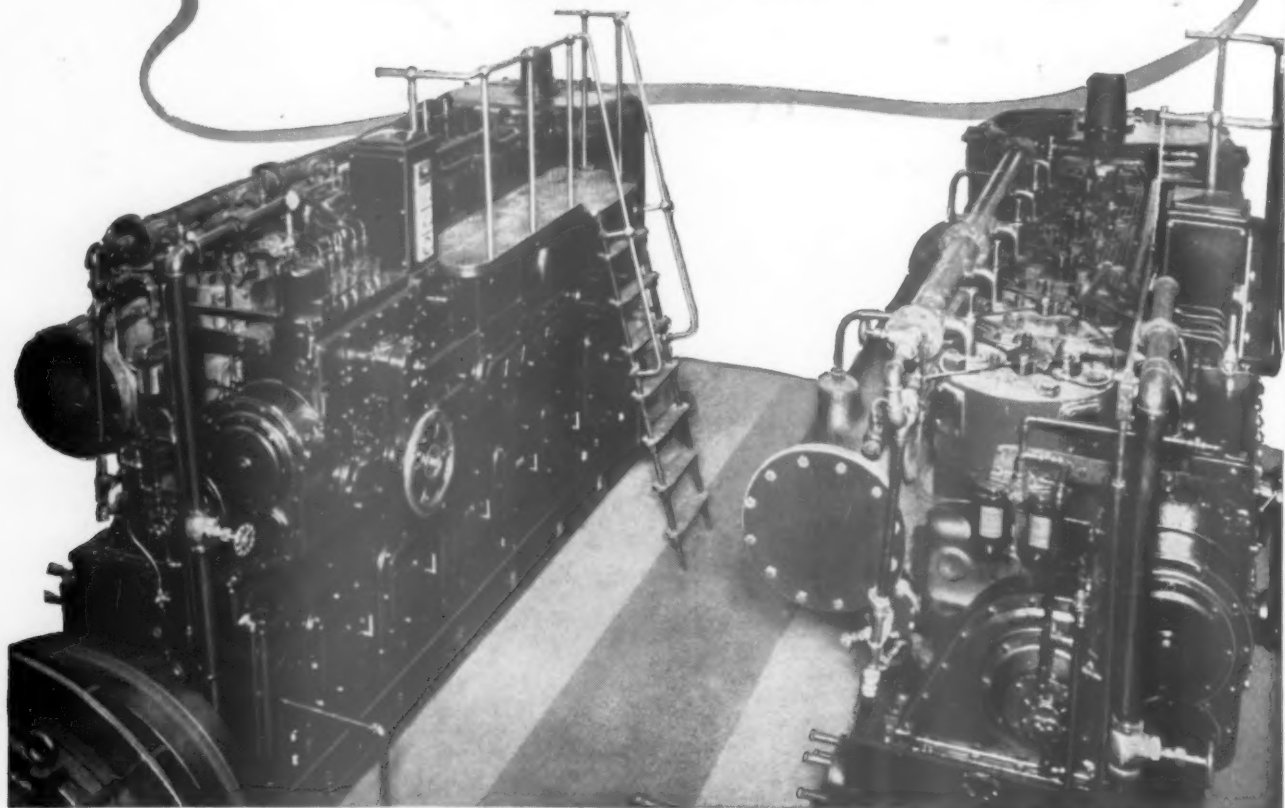
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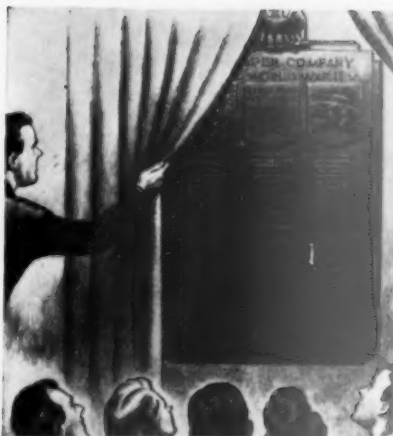
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Comment on ROTARIAN articles
by readers of THE ROTARIAN

Talking it over

Cover Message Put to Work

By PERCY W. TURNER, Rotarian
Rubber-Goods Distributor
Charlottetown, P.E.I., Canada

During Canada's 9th Victory Loan campaign, we in this Province endeavored to do our share. We were anxious to put over the most compelling publicity possible and in this connection the cover of THE ROTARIAN for October with its extract from Lincoln's Second Inaugural Address appealed to me as being most appropriate. I had it prepared in card form, one of which was given to each salesman with instructions to use it on any hard prospect.

Lincoln's Words in Every Office

Suggests FRED TODD, Rotarian
Automobile Distributor
Scunthorpe, England

THE ROTARIAN is always full of interest from the front cover to the last, and every time I receive my copy I get a thrill from your first illustration and feel a sense of congratulation to your artists and your color printers.

Your August impression of Bryce Canyon was enough to set the desire of "go and see" palpitating, and now you go even better by printing in an extremely beautiful way the well-known, but oft-forgotten, words of Abraham Lincoln [THE ROTARIAN for October]. This makes an appeal to all that is best in man, especially at this period of the world's history when all the forces of hate have been generated for a weary six years.

The offer to supply copies of this is a well-conceived one, and I trust you have an overwhelming response for it. It would be a good thing to see these grand words, words which have not the slightest redundancy, words which are pregnant with the finest expressions mankind can strive to live up to, framed and hung in the meeting room of every Rotary Club in the world and in every Rotarian's office.

Re: Home on the Range

From C. W. HESTER, Garage Manager
President, Rotary Club
Effingham, Illinois

We Effingham Rotarians were interested in Sigmund Spaeth's article about *Home on the Range* in THE ROTARIAN for November, for it happens to be our Club's theme song. About three months ago *Life* magazine wrote about a number of songs that had helped to make our country what it is, and this song was listed. We casually mentioned this in one of our meetings, and Percy Raymer, who, incidentally, is quite adept at composing songs and verses,

had some wisecrack to make about *Home on the Range*. We immediately challenged him to see if he could do better. He then turned up with the following parody, which we believe is some of the best verse we have ever seen that tells the spirit of Rotary so thoroughly:

ROTARY TOWN

Tune: Home on the Range

Oh, give me a town where there's never a frown,
But a Rotary spirit supreme;
Where the fellows are known by their first names alone
And where friendship is no idle dream.

CHORUS

Oh, Rotary Town,
Where men are all happy and gay!
They meet every week
Plans of goodwill to seek,
May their influence spread far away!

When the Rotary Club meets, every ill it defeats,
Every malice and hate to beguile,
When man understands man, and we live by God's plan,
Life then becomes real and worth while.

So all 'round the world, Rotary's banners unfurled
Will prove the true purpose of life.
And for every man's good we are one brotherhood
In a world ne'er created for strife.

On Using Printer's Ink for Peace

By CHAS. ED. POTTER, Rotarian
Overseas Trade Promotion
Toronto, Ontario, Canada

After perusing THE ROTARIAN for October I cannot resist the urge to say that if all publications used printer's ink as constructively as does THE ROTARIAN to create right thinking, postwar peace would be much nearer.

Control Atomic-Bomb Ores

Asks HERBERT P. PEARSON, Rotarian
Highway Engineer
New York, New York

In the Last Page Comment in THE ROTARIAN for October the Editors state that someday the atomic bomb may be the property of all and what will happen then will be determined by what is done meanwhile by the United Nations, Rotary, and others. Arthur H. Compton in the same issue [Now That We've Burst the Atom] in lengthy and beautiful language says that only through the monopoly of atomic force by a world organization can we hope to abolish war. Several statesmen and scientists have rather ponderously pronounced the verdict that civilization is doomed unless the atomic bomb is controlled, while others have pointed out the danger of a destructive Government's possession of the secret of manufacture.

We can all agree with those pronouncements—there is no argument; but is it not time someone in authority

showed us how to control the manufacture? Not one speaker or writer that I have heard or read to date has even suggested how.

It seems to me rather elementary that when you want to stop any group from manufacturing anything, the surest way is to see to it that they are denied access to their raw materials. The raw materials for the atomic bomb are and will be for a long time the ores of the metal uranium. Every accessible source of these ores is known to the Allies, who are in a position, if the spirit moves them, to purchase or commandeer the mineral rights of every deposit, and to see to it that none of these ores ever reaches a country whose Government is not in accord with the Allies' peace program.

If the Council of the United Nations cannot initiate and start the simple machinery for control of these raw materials, it would seem that its far more difficult programs are likely to come to naught.

Rotary International might study the question and make a practical suggestion for a *modus operandi* to the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations. This would be a very practical thing for Rotary to do.

Agrees with Sokolsky View

Says C. T. HABEGGER, Rotarian
Boys-Wear Manufacturer
Berne, Indiana

I agree wholeheartedly with George E. Sokolsky's view as stated in the debate-of-the-month *Production for Use or for Profit?* [THE ROTARIAN for October]. That view is: *freedom is rooted in free enterprise.*

The establishment of a platform for free enterprise, or for independent enterprise, or economic freedom—which ever one might choose to call it—is one project in which I am earnestly interested. It is my opinion that until we define "free enterprise," the enemies thereof will claim it quite as much as its true disciples. Following is our own "free-enterprise platform," on which we have worked for several years. I submit it not as final, but rather as a beginning, hoping that someone may recast it into a really great document.

A PLATFORM FOR FREE ENTERPRISE

I. Freedom, acknowledged as our most cherished good, means the right to live our own lives, to run and risk our own jobs, professions, and businesses in our own way, so long as our acts do not prevent others from enjoying essentially the same rights and opportunities.

II. We are born as sovereign free beings, with equal rights, but with unequal talents. We use our unequal talents with varying degrees of effort and persistence.

III. While our rights are equal, our rewards for talent and effort must be great or small—as nearly as possible in step with productivity and inherent worth. As we improve our productivity through inventions, owners must share the combined fruits of labor and machinery more and more with workers to provide increased purchasing power, the only preventive for overproduction.

IV. Being human, we must encourage those forces which call forth the greatest incentives for sincerity, loyalty, and productivity on the part of all, not a few. Voluntary labor, leading to local ownership, is fun. Compulsory labor, leading to propertyless masses, spells discouragement and frustration.

V. Democratic representative government—the best yet conceived—is the servant of its sovereign free [Continued on page 44]



KEY: (Am.) American Plan; (Eu.) European Plan; (RM) Rotary Meets; (S) Summer; (W) Winter.

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Reestablishment of Rotary Clubs

A LITTLE LESSON IN ROTARY

PROBLEMS related to the reestablishment of Rotary Clubs in areas where Rotary has ceased to function because of the war are being studied by special Commissions—one concerning itself with the Continental European, North African, and Eastern Mediterranean Region; and one with the Far East.

Among principles for the reestablishment of Clubs are these:

1. Previous membership in Rotary . . . does not necessarily constitute any privilege of Rotary membership.

2. The reestablishment shall not be delayed until all administrative details have been completed, as it is considered that the reestablishment will be a constructive force and a definite help in the reconstruction process of the nation concerned.

3. Any country in which it is desired to reestablish Clubs should have a stable government and one which is favorable to the reestablishment of Rotary Clubs and to the propagation of the Rotary ideal.

4. There should be alive and active a sufficient number of former Rotarians in the country to form a nucleus around which new Clubs may be built.

5. The social system of the country in question should be such as to permit individual development and individual initiative on the part of individual Rotarians.

The Commission for Continental Europe is headed by C. J. Steiger, of Zurich, Switzerland; Wilfrid Andrews, of London, England, is Vice-Chairman. Members are Charles E. Hunt, of St. John's, Newfoundland; Jan V. Hyka, of Mexico City, Mexico; C. Harald Trolle, of Kalmar, Sweden; Richard H. Wells, of Pocatello, Idaho; and Aly Emine Yehia Pasha, of Alexandria, Egypt. Lester B. Struthers (who discusses *Rotary in Wartime Europe* in this issue) is Secretary of the Commission.

The Commission for the Far East is headed by Charles L. Wheeler, of San Francisco, California; Angus S. Mitchell, of Melbourne, Australia, is Vice-Chairman. Members are Carl Carlsmith, of Hilo, Hawaii; K. A. D. Naoroji, of New York, New York (a member of the Rotary Club of Jamshedpur, India); Carlos P. Romulo, of Washington, D. C. (a member of the Rotary Club of Manila, The Philippines); and Chengting T. Wang, of Chungking, China. Philip Lovejoy, Secretary of Rotary International, is the Secretary of the Commission.

Now that you've read this Little Lesson in English, try it in Spanish—in the parallel translation. If, after that, you want further opportunity to "read Rotary" in Spanish, you will find it in *REVISTA ROTARIA*, Rotary's magazine published monthly in that language. A one-year subscription in the Americas is \$1.50.

COMISIONES especiales vienen estudiando los problemas relacionados con la reorganización de Rotary clubs en regiones donde Rotary cesó en sus actividades a causa de la guerra. A una de ellas corresponde la región de Europa Continental, Africa del Norte y Mediterráneo Oriental; a la otra, el Lejano Oriente.

Entre los principios para la reorganización de Rotary clubs se cuentan los siguientes:

1. El haber pertenecido a Rotary . . . no constituye forzosamente privilegio para volver a ser admitido en un Rotary club.

2. La reorganización no ha de demorarse hasta que estén completos todos los detalles administrativos, puesto que se considera que dicha reorganización de los Rotary clubs será una fuerza constructiva y una ayuda definida en el proceso de reconstrucción de la nación respectiva.

3. Cualquier país en que se desee reorganizar clubes debe contar con un gobierno que, además de estable, acoga favorablemente la reorganización de Rotary clubs y la propagación del ideal rotario.

4. Debe haber un número suficiente de antiguos rotarios entusiastas y activos en el país para formar un núcleo al rededor del cual puedan constituirse nuevos clubes.

5. El sistema social del país correspondiente debe ser tal que permita el progreso individual y la iniciativa individual de parte de los rotarios en la capacidad también individual de dichos rotarios.

La comisión para Europa Continental está presidida por C. J. Steiger, de Zurich, Suiza; el vicepresidente es Wilfrid Andrews, de Londres, Inglaterra. Los miembros son Charles E. Hunt, de St. John's, Terranova; Jan V. Hyka, de la ciudad de México; C. Harald Trolle, de Cálmar, Suecia; Richard H. Wells, de Pocatello, Idaho, E.U.A.; y el Bajá Aly Emine Yehia, de Alejandria, Egipto. Léster B. Struthers, secretario europeo de R. I. (que escribe en esta edición sobre *Rotary en la Europa de los Días de la Guerra*) es el secretario de esta comisión.

La comisión del Lejano Oriente está presidida por Charles L. Wheeler, de San Francisco, California, E.U.A.; el vicepresidente es Angus S. Mitchell, de Melbourne, Australia. Los miembros son Carl Carlsmith, de Hilo, Hawaii; K. A. D. Naoroji, de Nueva York, E.U.A. (miembro del Rotary Club de Jamshedpur, India); Carlos P. Romulo, de Washington, D. C., E.U.A. (miembro del Rotary Club de Manila, Filipinas); y Chengting T. Wang, de Chungking, China. Phil Lovejoy, secretario de Rotary International, es el secretario de la comisión.

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Presenting This Month

EDITOR of The Journal of the American Medical Association, DR. MORRIS FISHBEIN is a member of the Rotary Club of Chicago, Illinois, and is one of the most articulate members of the medical profession. He writes 15,000 words a week. About three times a day he is asked to speak; about every third day he does.



Fishbein

MANLEY O. HUDSON attended the recent United Nations Conference at San Francisco as an unofficial representative of the Permanent Court of International Justice, of which he has been Judge since 1936. He was attached to the American Commission to Negotiate Peace in 1918-19, and has authored many articles and volumes on the World Court.

J. RAYMOND TIFFANY, of Hoboken, New Jersey, is attorney for trade associations in the printing industry, and a former assistant attorney general of his State. He served as Rotary's First Vice-President in 1942-43.

An Assistant Secretary of Rotary International since 1922, LESTER B. STRUTHERS recently returned to Zurich, Switzerland, to take up the duties of European Secretary, a post he held for four years before the war. DR. STRUTHERS has a knowledge of French, Spanish, Italian, and German, and has taught languages at Harvard and several other American colleges and universities. He was one of Rotary's consultants to the American delegation at the United Nations Conference in San Francisco.



Struthers

A geologist, EUGENE HOLMAN has been vice-president of the Standard Oil Company (New Jersey) since 1942. He lives in New York.

The photo for this month's cover is by FRED BOND (from Publix).

—THE CHAIRMEN



ROTARIANS Like Clearwater

Yes, and Clearwater likes Rotarians. Each winter hundreds of visiting Rotarians attend our local Rotary Club and enjoy the hospitality of our community. . . . Each year, too, more and more Rotarians are making their retirement homes in this city of flowers, in this land of pleasant living. Mild, delightful climate. Swimming, fishing, boating, golf and other sports. Varied entertainment. Population 15,000. Investigate Clearwater for a vacation or a retirement home.

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2. The reestablishment shall not be delayed until all administrative details have been completed, as it is considered that the reestablishment will be a constructive force and a definite help in the reconstruction process of the nation concerned.

3. Any country in which it is desired to reestablish Clubs should have a stable government and one which is favorable to the reestablishment of Rotary Clubs and to the propagation of the Rotary ideal.

4. There should be alive and active a sufficient number of former Rotarians in the country to form a nucleus around which new Clubs may be built.

5. The social system of the country in question should be such as to permit individual development and individual initiative on the part of individual Rotarians.

The Commission for Continental Europe is headed by C. J. Steiger, of Zurich, Switzerland; Wilfrid Andrews, of London, England, is Vice-Chairman. Members are Charles E. Hunt, of St. John's, Newfoundland; Jan V. Hyka, of Mexico City, Mexico; C. Harald Trolle, of Kalmar, Sweden; Richard H. Wells, of Pocatello, Idaho; and Aly Emine Yehia Pasha, of Alexandria, Egypt. Lester B. Struthers (who discusses *Rotary in Wartime Europe* in this issue) is Secretary of the Commission.

The Commission for the Far East is headed by Charles L. Wheeler, of San Francisco, California; Angus S. Mitchell, of Melbourne, Australia, is Vice-Chairman. Members are Carl Carlsmith, of Hilo, Hawaii; K. A. D. Naoroji, of New York, New York (a member of the Rotary Club of Jamshedpur, India); Carlos P. Romulo, of Washington, D. C. (a member of the Rotary Club of Manila, The Philippines); and Chengting T. Wang, of Chungking, China. Philip Lovejoy, Secretary of Rotary International, is the Secretary of the Commission.

Now that you've read this Little Lesson in English, try it in Spanish—in the parallel translation. If, after that, you want further opportunity to "read Rotary" in Spanish, you will find it in *REVISTA ROTARIA*, Rotary's magazine published monthly in that language. A one-year subscription in the Americas is \$1.50.

COMISIONES especiales vienen estudiando los problemas relacionados con la reorganización de Rotary clubs en regiones donde Rotary cesó en sus actividades a causa de la guerra. A una de ellas corresponde la región de Europa Continental, Africa del Norte y Mediterráneo Oriental; a la otra, el Lejano Oriente.

Entre los principios para la reorganización de Rotary clubs se cuentan los siguientes:

1. El haber pertenecido a Rotary . . . no constituye forzosamente privilegio para volver a ser admitido en un Rotary club.

2. La reorganización no ha de demorarse hasta que estén completos todos los detalles administrativos, puesto que se considera que dicha reorganización de los Rotary clubs será una fuerza constructiva y una ayuda definida en el proceso de reconstrucción de la nación respectiva.

3. Cualquier país en que se desee reorganizar clubes debe contar con un gobierno que, además de estable, acoga favorablemente la reorganización de Rotary clubs y la propagación del ideal rotario.

4. Debe haber un número suficiente de antiguos rotarios entusiastas y activos en el país para formar un núcleo al rededor del cual puedan constituirse nuevos clubes.

5. El sistema social del país correspondiente debe ser tal que permita el progreso individual y la iniciativa individual de parte de los rotarios en la capacidad también individual de dichos rotarios.

La comisión para Europa Continental está presidida por C. J. Steiger, de Zurich, Suiza; el vicepresidente es Wilfrid Andrews, de Londres, Inglaterra. Los miembros son Charles E. Hunt, de St. John's, Terranova; Jan V. Hyka, de la ciudad de México; C. Harald Trolle, de Cálmar, Suecia; Richard H. Wells, de Pocatello, Idaho, E.U.A.; y el Bajá Aly Emine Yehia, de Alejandria, Egipto. Léster B. Struthers, secretario europeo de R. I. (que escribe en esta edición sobre *Rotary en la Europa de los Días de la Guerra*) es el secretario de esta comisión.

La comisión del Lejano Oriente está presidida por Charles L. Wheeler, de San Francisco, California, E.U.A.; el vicepresidente es Angus S. Mitchell, de Melbourne, Australia. Los miembros son Carl Carlsmith, de Hilo, Hawaii; K. A. D. Naoroji, de Nueva York, E.U.A. (miembro del Rotary Club de Jamshedpur, India); Carlos P. Romulo, de Washington, D. C., E.U.A. (miembro del Rotary Club de Manila, Filipinas); y Chengting T. Wang, de Chungking, China. Phil Lovejoy, secretario de Rotary International, es el secretario de la comisión.

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Presenting This Month

EDITOR of *The Journal of the American Medical Association*, Dr. MORRIS FISHBEIN is a member of the Rotary Club of Chicago, Illinois, and is one of the most articulate members of the medical profession. He writes 15,000 words a week. About three times a day he is asked to speak; about every third day he does.



Fishbein

MANLEY O. HUDSON attended the recent United Nations Conference at San Francisco as an unofficial representative of the Permanent Court of International Justice, of which he has been Judge since 1936. He was attached to the American Commission to Negotiate Peace in 1918-19, and has authored many articles and volumes on the World Court.

J. RAYMOND TIFFANY, of Hoboken, New Jersey, is attorney for trade associations in the printing industry, and a former assistant attorney general of his State. He served as Rotary's First Vice-President in 1942-43.

An Assistant Secretary of Rotary International since 1922,

LESTER B. STRUTHERS recently returned to Zurich, Switzerland, to take up the duties of European Secretary, a post he held for four years before the war. DR. STRUTHERS has a knowledge of French, Spanish, Italian, and German, and has taught languages at Harvard and several other American colleges and universities. He was one of Rotary's consultants to the American delegation at the United Nations Conference in San Francisco.

A geologist, EUGENE HOLMAN has been vice-president of the Standard Oil Company (New Jersey) since 1942. He lives in New York.

The photo for this month's cover is by FRED BOND (from Publix).

—THE CHAIRMEN



Struthers

THE ROTARIAN MAGAZINE

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Meet the PPAC

HAD YOU happened into Room 317 in the Edgewater Beach Hotel in Chicago, Illinois, U.S.A., on the first day of last month, this (above) is what you would have seen. Even had you come unaware of what the group was, the breadth and earnestness of its talk might have led you to exclaim: "This must be something special." It was. This was the first meeting of Rotary's new Past Presidents' Advisory Council.

For four busy days these Past Presidents of Rotary International plunged into and explored one major Rotary problem after another. (How the Council is constituted and what it was to discuss were told in *THE ROTARIAN* for November, 1945, page 4.) Done, they wrapped up their findings in a report to Rotary's Board of Directors. Time for fellowship was scant, but at quick buffet luncheons (photo at left shows Council Chairman Charles L. Wheeler and Vice-Chairman Fernando Carbajal during one) and also at evening entertainments the Councilmen made the most of it.

Present were (left to right) Vice-Chairman Carbajal, of Lima, Peru; Richard H. Wells, of Pocatello, Idaho (ex-officio as Immediate Past President); George C. Hager, of Chicago, Illinois; Will R. Manier, Jr., of Nashville, Tennessee; T. A. Warren, of Wolverhampton, England (ex-officio as current President of Rotary International); Chairman Wheeler, of San Francisco, California; Armando de Arruda Pereira, of São Paulo, Brazil; Clinton P. Anderson, of Washington, D. C. (U. S. Secretary of Agriculture); Tom J. Davis, of Butte, Montana; Walter D. Head, of Montclair, New Jersey; Ed. R. Johnson, of Roanoke, Virginia. Past President Robert E. Lee Hill, of Columbia, Missouri, a Council member, was unable to attend because of conflicting engagements.

A Test for These Times

By Richard E. Vernor

Past Director of Rotary International;
Member, Rotary Club of Chicago, Ill.

About four simple questions any man can profitably
apply to business, government, or personal problems.

IT WAS LIKE old times in a certain factory I know about. The company had just received the "go ahead" on a line of household goods it had had to cease making four years ago when war preempted all metals. Everybody was happy about it.

The sales department was especially exuberant. Someone had suggested a new distribution technique: channel the entire production to large distributors in one particular field. No more messing with the various other narrow sales avenues. Profits would be incomparably greater. What did the chief think of it?

"What we have to ask ourselves," the president answered, pushing his chair back from the conference table, "is this: Is the plan fair to all concerned? Obviously it isn't. Only the chosen distributors and this company would profit. What of the little fellows who again want to handle the product? Relatively, the item is as profitable to them as to the large dealers.

"No, men, we're going back to our prewar channels and distribute our volume in the same proportions as in 1939. I am aware that this will mean a substantial loss of profit to us at this time—perhaps \$50,000 in the first six months—but I am also convinced that, in the goodwill and confidence it will build, it will prove profitable in the end."

What kind of thinking motivates a man like that? How does he come by the ability to decide, almost reflexively, an involved matter of business principle? In the case of the company president, he himself gave us a clue when he asked his staff, "Is it fair to all concerned?"

Those words, as many Rotarians know, are a direct quotation from what is called the Four-Way Test—and the Four-Way Test is what this article is about. On the

chance that you had never heard of it until now, let me explain that the Four-Way Test is merely a simple yardstick for measuring the ethics of human conduct, particularly in the field of business. Here it is:

THE FOUR-WAY TEST

1. Is it the truth?
2. Is it fair to all concerned?
3. Will it build goodwill for the company and better friendships for our personnel?
4. Will it be profitable to all concerned?

Behind those four simple questions is a story rich in business drama that dates back to 1933.* In that year a young Chicago businessman named Herbert J. Taylor—the same "Herb" Taylor who now serves us as Rotary's First Vice-President—took over the presidency of a kitchen-utensil company known as Club Aluminum. It was half a million dollars in the red and headed for bankruptcy. Yet eight years later the entire debt had been paid off with interest and sales had zoomed to 4 million dollars a year.

How was it done? By brilliant business methods, certainly, but what made those methods brilliant was that every step in the company's operation had been examined in the light of a concept of business ethics which the firm's young president had been formulating since he wrote his first insurance policy in 1919. Put down on paper, that concept came out as the Four-Way Test.

Borrowing the Test three years ago, Rotary International has

*Also see *droke* in 1933; *On Top* in 1941, by Wm. F. McDermott, *THE ROTARIAN*, March, 1942.

spread it to the four corners of the earth, believing that the individual will find it of practical aid not only in his vocational efforts, but also in almost every human situation. What parent, for example, or what grammar-school teacher, or what village trustee, or, indeed, what head of a nation is there who could not profit from squaring his acts against those four incisive questions?

Let's reread that Test, then—reread it, reapply it, relay it. "If we take the Four-Way Test," says Paul S. Christman, a Past District Governor of Pennsylvania, "and keep on applying it and hammering away, eventually it will become so engraved in the thought and action of business and professional men that they will think in terms of it and their mental pattern will be in its terms."

DAZED as the end of the war has left them, men see one thing clearly today: The coöperation of all nations is the only thing that will save any one of them. In the present struggle to maintain that coöperation, to solve such inextricable problems as what to do with the atomic bomb, perhaps so simple a guide as the one I am discussing here points the way.

"Armageddon will be at our door" unless we have an "improvement of human character," warned General Douglas MacArthur at the signing of the Japanese surrender. "It must be of the spirit," he added, "if we are to save the flesh."

The Four-Way Test is, I hold, one simple workable approach toward that "improvement."

Guest  Editorial

Rotary in Wartime Europe

By **Lester B. Struthers**

*Assistant General Secretary, Rotary International**

Despite the Gestapo and a hundred other harassments, Continental Rotarians kept their fellowship alive.

WHAT happened to Rotarians in Europe during the war? What experiences did they have? Could the Rotary Clubs meet? What difficulties must be faced in reactivating the former Clubs in Europe? What is being done to reestablish such Clubs?

These and perhaps a dozen other questions seem to interest Rotarians. After six weeks in Europe I am convinced that the field is much too large to cover in a few thousand words. Only some typical examples can be given, and these will have to be drawn primarily from Western Europe, because communications with Eastern Europe are for the most part not yet available.

Shortly after the Germans occupied a country the Gestapo visited the Rotary Club Secretaries and the past officers of Rotary International to search their records and oftentimes to take away with them all the effects of the Rotary Club. Gatherings of more than two or three people were forbidden, and in many cases the Rotary Club stopped meeting. However, in some cities the Rotarians found ways to carry on.

In Paris, groups of about 15 members of the former Rotary Club were formed and throughout the occupation these groups met either weekly or biweekly for luncheon, never twice in succession at the same restaurant. No notices were sent out, but on a given day a dozen or 15 men turned up at a restaurant and strangely enough they all seemed to be old friends! The only time that the entire membership of the Paris Club could get together was for a wedding or a funeral. With these the Gestapo did not interfere. It was remarkable how well

attended were funerals and particularly burials at the cemetery.

At Nimwegen, Holland, the President of the Rotary Club at the time of the invasion happened also to be president of a club called "Harmony," a private club with a clubhouse. When Rotary was forbidden, the president of "Harmony" put a notice on the bulletin board stating that each Friday a luncheon would be held to which all members were invited. Rotary was not mentioned, but everybody understood and the Rotarians, many of whom were also members of "Harmony," came there to lunch. Those Rotarians who were not members of "Harmony" were properly introduced through those who were.

In Denmark the Rotary Clubs were still allowed to meet even when the country was occupied, but in August, 1943, they had to suspend meetings. The members of many Clubs then organized themselves into bridge clubs and kept up the Rotary spirit in that way.[†]

The remarks which the President of one of the large Clubs in France made at each weekly meeting were usually transcribed into the weekly bulletin of the Club. After restraining himself for a long time he finally launched out at the Germans at the meeting just before they occupied the city. There had been time to get his remarks printed in the weekly bulletin before the Gestapo came to his office to study a complete set of the bulletins. Two officers of the Gestapo sat together and read the bulletins from the first on down toward the last which contained the uncomplimentary remarks about the Germans. The President sat opposite, wondering what would happen when the Gestapo came to that bulletin. When the officers had turned to the next to

the last bulletin, one looked at the other and made the comment that they weren't getting any helpful information out of those useless bulletins. They slammed the file shut and the President had escaped by the skin of his teeth.

Less fortunate was one District Governor who had held a high office in a certain organization of which there were many units in his country, an organization condemned by the Nazis. He had to shave off his beard, disguise himself as a workingman, and take refuge in the Maquis. For two years he was hidden, now in this house and now in that barn, always in danger that someone might discover him and denounce him to the Gestapo.

Many will remember Rotarian Louis Renard, of Poitiers, France, the last Governor of the 47th District, who had been wounded in the face and the chest in the First World War and had received several high decorations. With the outbreak of the Second World War he rejoined the Army and served in Marseille as liaison officer between the French and British armies. With the defeat of France he returned to Poitiers, where in July, 1940, he organized an underground typewritten newspaper which mysteriously appeared in people's mailboxes. He gathered around him a large group of patriots to form one of the centers of resistance in Poitou.

Two years later, in August, 1942, he learned that a package of these underground newspapers had not arrived at its destination in a near-by town. He sensed the danger while there was still time to escape, but for the sake of his wife and six children he did not flee. A few days later he was arrested, handcuffed, and kept in jail for many months. Finally in February, 1943, the Germans took him and a group of others, who had worked with him, to Germany. On

* Dr. Struthers has been appointed by the Board of Directors as Secretary of the Commission for Organizing Rotary Clubs in Continental Europe and is also serving for the time being as the European Secretary of Rotary International.

[†] See also *Denmark Now*, by Fred B. Barton, *THE ROTARIAN*, October, 1945.

December 3, 1943, at the prison camp at Wolfenbüttel Rotarian Louis Renard was beheaded. His fellow Rotarians in France have recently published a memorial booklet in testimony of the activities of this great patriot.

Directly following liberation the Rotarians in many of the towns and cities of Northern France, Belgium, and Holland began thinking of resuming their meetings. So did those in Norway, concerning whose experiences THE ROTARIAN for November has already reported.* Having had no correspondence from the outside for years, these Rotarians did not know that the charters of their Clubs had been cancelled and that Rotary International had established a Commission to su-

*See *Five Long Years in Norway*, page 47.

pervise and direct the work of reorganizing the Rotary Clubs in the liberated countries. Naturally they were confronted with many difficulties.

First of all was the question of getting the real facts regarding the behavior during the war of the former members of the Club. Happily it can be reported that only a very few Rotarians collaborated with the enemy. In all the countries of Western Europe the Rotarians lost no time in eliminating from their groups those who were positively known to have collaborated and those who had been convicted by the Government of collaboration. However, this period of confusion directly following liberation offered wonderful opportunities for people who had old grudges to work out, and denouncements were lodged against

some of the Rotarians. The general policy of the Rotary groups seems to have been one of the utmost fairness. A Rotarian who had been denounced would be invited by his former fellow members to appear before the entire group or before a committee to tell his story and present evidence in his behalf. If the Rotarians were convinced that he was unjustly accused, they joined in defending him before the authorities.

Another difficulty was to find a meeting place. Many cities in Northern France, Belgium, Holland, and Norway had been so destroyed that no hotel or restaurant or hall remained. If such facilities did still exist, they were requisitioned either by the United States Army, the British Army, the local government, the Red Cross, or some other agency. Not

Illustrations by Wm. Aubrey Gray

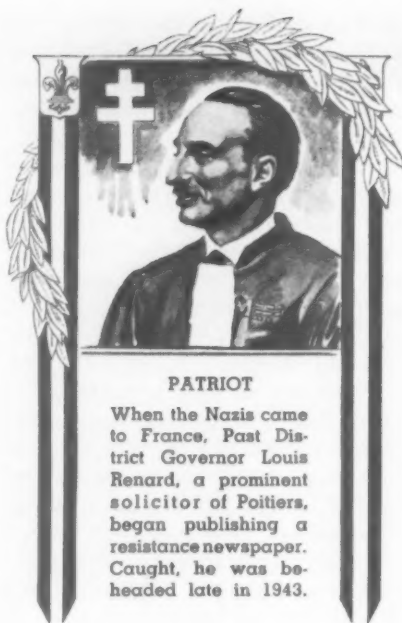


"TWO OFFICERS of the Gestapo read the bulletins from the first one down toward the last which contained the uncomplimentary remarks."

only was there no place to meet, but restrictions on food made it impossible to serve meals. Here and there some Rotarian holding a responsible post in one of the armies or agencies would, perhaps once in two or three months, be able to release a hotel dining room or a restaurant. So Rotary luncheons and dinners, while rare, did not pass completely out of the picture.

The Paris Rotary Club tried meetings in the late afternoon with an aperitif. Aperitifs, however, had lost their warming nature and these meetings in unheated rooms in the midst of Winter had no other warmth than the Rotary spirit of friendship. As conditions have gradually improved during the past year, the Paris Club has moved from one restaurant to another, until finally it is able to have its meetings every other week with luncheon at the Hotel Claridge. In Brussels, when no hotel or restaurant could be found which would serve a meal, the Rotarians were able to locate a small establishment which could provide soup and beer. So the members of the Brussels Club bring to the weekly meetings a sandwich and a tart from home and augment these with the soup and beer which they can get from the restaurant.

The cost of meals is also a factor. For example, in France there are four categories of restaurants. Those in which a Rotary Club would meet are either in category A or *de luxe*. Since meat is practically unobtainable, a typical luncheon will consist of *hors d'oeuvres* (not the elaborate kind of former years, but usually simply sliced cucumbers and tomatoes), a serving of fish with either potatoes or a vegetable, 100 grams of bread, and a dessert. In a category-A restaurant such a luncheon is priced at 75 francs, wine and coffee, as is the custom, being extra. Additionally there is a tax of 33 percent. Or if the restaurant is *de luxe*, the basic price is 125 francs and the tax 63 percent. Luncheon in a category-A restaurant therefore will cost about the equivalent of \$4; in a *de luxe* restaurant, \$9. One could hardly expect Rotarians to pay such prices for luncheon every week!



PATRIOT

When the Nazis came to France, Past District Governor Louis Renard, a prominent solicitor of Poitiers, began publishing a resistance newspaper. Caught, he was beheaded late in 1943.

The Rotarians in all countries, even though they could not maintain their Rotary Clubs as units, have kept on with much of their Community Service work. Sometimes this took the nature of helping the families of Rotarians who had been arrested. Again, efforts were made to secure the release of Rotarians picked up by the Gestapo. There are several instances on record where Rotarians hid Jews and their families or allowed Jewish property to be transferred to them so that it could be held safely to be returned to the Jews at the end of the war.

In Paris a Rotarian who was a printer of books started the publication of a series of books known as the *Editions de Minuit*. These books were really a combat weapon. At first the French people hardly realized their value as means of keeping up French morale, but the Gestapo did, and before the fourth book appeared had seized some of the paper, the presses, and many manuscripts which had been accepted for publication. This setback only spurred the member of the Rotary Club of Paris to greater efforts and the *Editions de Minuit* continued throughout the war, not only in France, but copies were smuggled out of the country and were reprinted in Switzerland in French and in London in English. In Paris the type was set in several different print shops, and the

printing was done in other shops scattered in various parts of the city. All printing had to be done at night or on Sundays when the regular work of these print shops was not going on and most of the regular staff was out of the shops. Frequently the presses were run by the owner and his wife.

No account of Rotary in Europe during the war would be complete without mentioning the gratitude which Rotarians in the countries which were occupied feel toward the Rotarians in Portugal, Sweden, and Switzerland. Frequent are the references to the welcome parcels of food and coffee which reached Antwerp or Orléans or some other city in Belgium or France from Rotarians in Portugal. Trainload after trainload of French, Belgian, and Dutch children came to Switzerland for three months' rebuilding of their wrecked little bodies. This was not solely a Rotary service, but many Rotarians were active in this work and the children from some of the trains were cared for entirely by Rotarians. The Norwegian and Finnish Rotarians are filled with appreciation for the help received from Sweden. Food and clothing were sent to Finland and the Finnish children were cared for in Swedish homes. Norwegian Rotarians who escaped from their occupied country were given protection and maintenance by Swedish Rotarians.

The former Rotarians in the liberated countries in Europe have never lost their love for Rotary and they are filled now with enthusiasm to have the charters restored to their Clubs. The Commission for the organizing of Rotary Clubs in Continental Europe is stimulating and supervising the organization of Clubs in the countries of Western Europe, but operating without undue haste.

Probably by the end of December a number of charters will have been restored and the former Districts of Rotary International reconstituted. Rotarians throughout the world can look forward in the not too far distant future to a strong and optimistic Rotary in the countries of Western Europe. Then, perhaps early in 1946, steps can be taken to organize Clubs in Eastern Europe.

Two Sweet Songs

Second article in a series disclosing the backgrounds of melodies popular in Rotary.

CONSIDER the number of "sweet" girls in popular song. There are more, the cynic might say, than in real life. There are *Sweet Sue*, *Sweet Jennie Lee*, *Sweet Lorraine*, *Sweet Eloise*, *Sweet Leilani*, and so on and on. But the sweetest of them all, if the universal favor of male singers is an index, are those two ageless lasses *Sweet Adeline* and *Sweet Genevieve*. It is of these two old songs and how they came to be that I write this month.

Adeline for whom men pine got her name straight from a sign-board. The man who wrote the plaintive ballad 49 years ago recently told me how that came about. He is genial, white-haired Harry Armstrong, now an entertainers' agent in New York City, where for 15 years he held membership in Rotary. Born near Boston, Harry Armstrong was slated to become a church organist and in his youth acquired mastery of the keyboard—but at the expense of his biceps. Tired of taking one licking after another from boys smaller than himself, Harry took up boxing and became, at age 17, one of the best amateur welterweights around Boston. In training camps Harry found his piano

By Sigmund Spaeth

'Tune Detective' and Music Historian

playing an asset. The boys liked his improvisations.

It was for a quartette which some of these young athletes "cooked up" that Harry composed, in 1896, the tune that eventually became *Sweet Adeline*. He called it *My Old New England Home* and wrote his own words for it. No local publisher showed interest, so Harry decided to try New York. Arriving with \$2.65 in his pocket, he thumped a piano at Coney Island for a time, then graduated to a music hall, and finally landed a job with Witmark, the music publisher. Striking up a friendship with a postal clerk named Dick Gerard, Armstrong showed him his song, and approved some words Gerard wrote for it which began with "You're the flower of my heart, sweet Rosalie." Witmark was not impressed.

Then one day Gerard and Armstrong saw a sign on Broadway. It read: FAREWELL APPEARANCE, ADELINA PATTI. "Sweet Adeline, for you I pine," murmured Dick Gerard. That did it. Under the new title Witmark published the song in 1903, but it remained on the shelf until the Quaker City Four came to New York. Opening at Hammerstein's Victoria Theater, that quartette needed a new harmony number. In their first appearance *Sweet Adeline* stopped the show. Soon the whole country was singing it. In 12 years on the vaudeville stage, Armstrong himself carried the song into every corner of the United States. Even today he can go almost nowhere without having to lead audiences through it.

Armstrong wrote other tunes—

WITH BILLY Clark, black-face comedian, Armstrong carried *Adeline* to all corners of the U.S.A. in the early 1900s.



HERE'S the man who gave you *Sweet Adeline*: Harry Armstrong as he looks today.

one of which, *Nellie Dean*, is enormously popular in England—but still *Sweet Adeline* stands alone. What explains its success? The echo effects? The fact that its opening notes are a logical inversion of the old Westminster chime? No one knows. *Adeline* has it, and that is that.

* * *

Now to our other sweet song—*Sweet Genevieve*, Number 34 in the songbook *Songs for the Rotary Club*. A real *Genevieve* and her death inspired this melancholic favorite. Back in the late 1860s a young man named George Cooper—who, in his 90-year lifetime, was to write lyrics for most of the song writers of America, starting with the great Stephen C. Foster himself—married his first and only love. A short time later she died. Cooper wrote the simple poem from an aching heart.

Needing cash, Cooper sold the poem outright to Henry Tucker, a musician of substance who composed the music for it, for just \$5.

Both men produced other hits. Cooper's *Rose of Killarney*, which became a success in 1876, is still remembered. During the United States Civil War, Tucker composed a song called *Weeping, Sad and Lonely* or *When This Cruel War Is Over*. Because of the deep pessimism of the song, soldiers of the North were forbidden to sing it. But it was *Sweet Genevieve* alone that brought Cooper and Tucker musical immortality.



THAT TARIFF QUESTION

A debate-of-the-month—airing U.S. views
of an old issue that war's end raises anew.

1. Extend the Trade-Agreements Plan

Says Eugene P. Thomas

President, National Foreign Trade Council

UNITED STATES tariff schedules are now open to itemized readjustments. By broad margins in both the House and the Senate, Congress, during the late Spring of this year, determined a revitalized national tariff policy for three years to come.

Acting in accordance with the policy laid down, and appropriately empowered, the executive branch of the American Government may negotiate agreements with other sovereign Governments, reducing specific American import duties up to 50 percent below the prevailing levels of January 1, 1945, in return for tariff and other trade concessions granted reciprocally to the United States by the other nations involved. Conversely, the executive may increase tariffs, or impose other restrictions on imports, if such action is found necessary to protect or promote the foreign trade of the United States. Such penalties might be imposed on imports from countries which apply discriminatory duties or other unequal treatment to American exports.

Despite this latter provision of the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act, Congressional and public debates during April, May, and June centered chiefly upon the factor of tariff reduction. Consequently, in view of the passage of legislation amending the Act to relate its provisions to 1945 tariff levels, it reasonably may be assumed that Congress contemplated that American national policy would be one of joining with other Governments in the mutual reduction of world trade barriers.

What procedures will govern,

and how will revised or new trade agreements affect American business? It is just as improbable that there will be a sweeping, horizontal slash in tariffs as that there will be a horizontal increase in import duties. Rather, the law requires that prior to the conclusion of a foreign-trade agreement with another country, public notice of the intention to negotiate such an agreement shall be given. Any person who anticipates that his interests may be affected favorably or unfavorably by a prospective agreement then has the opportunity to present his views to



Thomas

the designated officers of the Government. Special hearings are held for this purpose. Furthermore, before or during the negotiation of an agreement, the President is required by law to seek information and advice from the United States Departments of State, War, Navy, Commerce, and Agriculture, the United States Tariff Commission, and from such other sources as may be deemed appropriate.

Alert American businessmen should be aware of competition, whether domestic or foreign. Therefore, when a declaration is made of the intention to negotiate a trade agreement with, say, Brazil, and an American citizen feels that his position might be unduly prejudiced by a reduction in the American duty on some item produced in that country, he has the responsibility and opportunity to lay the facts of the situation before his Government, or his rep-

resentative trade association or labor union may do so. A careful hearing is assured, and, if the facts so warrant, tariff protection should be continued. The essence of procedure in negotiating a trade agreement is the exhaustive item-by-item consideration of all commodities which may be involved.

Those who do not comprehend or who ignore the degree of dependence upon exports to insure profits and employment for major segments of American industry and agriculture; who fail to grasp the fact that certain American vital resources have dwindled to the danger point; who see a loss, where no loss will likely occur, of employment in the introduction into America's economy of greatly needed or desired imported materials; and who, finally, declare that a policy of great demonstrated benefit to the United States over ten years to have been somehow designed to "ruin" their special [Continued on page 52]





Photo: Californians, Inc.

with merchandise not available in the United States were sometimes able to pay the entire cost of building and equipping a ship from the profits of a single voyage. The reason this trade was so profitable was because the ships brought back goods which producers at home could not, at that time, supply. Ever since, the United States has been constantly increasing the number of things it could make itself.

Goods imported into the United States today consist mainly of two classes. The first may be defined as unmanufactured goods, including commodities for consumption such as tea, coffee, and sugar, and materials for fabrication into other products such as rubber, silk, tin, jute, hemp, and similar items. Substantially all these raw materials come in without import duties and represent about two-thirds of the total value of U. S. imports. The second class of imports consists of competitive products which are also produced in the U.S.A. and which are protected in varying degrees by the imposition of tariff duties. These duties have been assessed because Americans decided—wisely or unwisely, according to your point of view—that

creased foreign trade come from? While the following list, of necessity, involves considerable generalization, it does throw some light on the subject.

(a) Pressure from American producers who can turn out more than they can sell in the domestic market.

(b) Pressure from banks, export and import brokers, warehousemen, shipping companies and agents, and others profiting from the financing and moving of products in foreign trade.

Both of these groups are entitled to attempt to increase their business in any legitimate manner. It is, however, an open question if they have a basis for insisting that in furthering their own interests, they are promoting world peace and international prosperity.

(c) Pressure from disciples of Cordell Hull, former Secretary of State of the United States, who believe that an increased foreign trade will help industrially backward nations and remove frictions and commercial rivalries—one of the prime causes of war.

These people overlook the fact that while foreign purchasers of American products may perhaps be well disposed toward the United States if its commercial relations with them are pleasant, other nations that want to sell those same foreign purchasers will regard Americans as ruthless competitors bent on gobbling up as much world trade as possible at their expense.

(d) Pressure from followers of Henry Wallace, Secretary of Commerce of the United States, who believe a prosperous economy can be achieved only if 60 million jobs are provided and that 60 million jobs can be assured only if vastly increased quantities of goods are sent abroad.

These advocates overlook the difficulty of being paid for those increased exports. The only way the United States can be paid eventually is by the acceptance of increased imports. Actually America has come

out of the war less dependent on imports than ever. A reduction of tariffs to increase importations of items now made in America will result in unemployment in industries that have to rely on the tariff in order to compete against their foreign [Continued on page 54]



Besse

2. Reducing Tariffs Lessens Employment

Says Arthur Besse

President, National Association of Wool Manufacturers

ON THE academic front one should not be too much disturbed over unsound ideas about foreign trade. A difference of opinion is often helpful to both protagonists. But when unsound ideas on the subject of international trade lead—as they threaten to do at this writing—to a proposal to “loan” Great Britain 6 billion dollars to stimulate America’s foreign trade, we must seriously consider the possibility of expanding foreign trade and the probable effects of such an expansion.

Many currently held opinions on the subject of foreign trade are holdovers of ideas of trade in an era long vanished. In the early part of the 19th Century, Yankee ship owners who sent their pack-ets to far-off ports to return laden

they wished to make those particular products at home instead of buying them abroad.

There is little point in arguing whether a tariff rate is too high or too low. That is a matter which can be determined only by a study of relative production costs, exchange rates, and other relevant factors. The important question is whether or not the decision to protect a particular product was wise. If the United States is seeking a larger foreign trade and believes that such an enlargement necessitates a reduction in existing tariff rates, the original premise should be examined to determine whether or not it is wise to produce rather than to import the items in question.

Where does the pressure for in-

It Was A PERFECT CASE

THE murder of a Bridgeport, Connecticut, priest 21 years ago is a classic in the ethics of man hunting. Today the trial record is required reading for attorneys in the United States Department of Justice; law schools expound its grim moral to future prosecutors, while connoisseurs of the truth that is stranger than fiction hold it in reverence.

For a quarter of a century it was the after-supper habit of the Rev. Hubert Dahme, pastor of St. Joseph's Church, to take a walk through downtown Bridgeport. At 7:40 on the night of February 4, 1924, he was passing the Lyric Theater, host for one performance to Ethel Barrymore in a stage play called *The Laughing Lady*. But Father Dahme's head was leaning the other way, bent against blasts of Winter wind; his hands were in the pockets of his buttoned overcoat as he strode on, stanch and vigorous for a man of 56 years.

Perhaps his thoughts were of Woodrow Wilson, who had died only the day before; surely the priest did not dream that sudden death was even at that instant reaching forth for himself.

Where the southerly side of High Street meets up with Main, a man suddenly appeared behind the priest. He raised his right hand, which clutched a revolver; marching in step behind the man of God, he took aim and fired. The shot rang out in the freezing dark-

ness and the murderer turned and ran, leaving the body of his victim a forlorn heap on the pavement, blood spurting from a great wound in the back of his head.

In the uproar that followed, witnesses generally agreed that the escaped murderer was a young man of medium height; that he wore a cap and a dark, three-quarter overcoat with velvet collar; and that they could see the glitter of a revolver in his hand as he ran off. Motive there seemed none. People of all faiths had loved Father Dahme; 12,000 persons shuffled past his coffin, unknowing that, hidden behind a screen, the seven witnesses scrutinized every mourner—but did not recognize the killer.

As days passed, not a worthwhile clue was found, although thousands of dollars were offered in rewards. Newspapers and public were becoming indignant, when the police suddenly announced that the mystery was solved, the killer safely behind bars.

Early that morning, patrolmen in near-by Norwalk had nabbed a penniless wanderer, tramping the highway. The stranger gave his name as Harold Israel; he was

Eyewitnesses identified the man as the killer. All other evidence pointed to his guilt. Yet the State's attorney, who was expected to speed the suspect to the gallows, instead defended him and proved him innocent. . . . Rotary urges a man to dignify his occupation as a way of serving society. This story about Homer S. Cummings seems to us to exemplify that tenet as no amount of preachments could. But what do YOU think about it? Your comments will be welcome.—*The Editors.*

By Anthony Abbot

young and of medium height; he wore a cap and a three-quarter length overcoat with a velvet collar; and in his right-hand pocket he was toting a small, black-metal .32 caliber revolver.

Already the autopsy had disclosed that Father Dahme was killed with a .32 caliber bullet!

The prisoner told a luckless yarn. After some soldiering in Panama, he had followed two buddies to Bridgeport, but failing to find work there he was now hiking toward Pennsylvania. And he had an alibi: at the time of the crime he was watching a picture called *The Leather Pushers*.

Then came the witnesses to have a look at him. Gunnery experts compared the rifling of his

"IN PASSIONLESS tones the prosecutor summarized ten annihilating points against the defendant."

revolver barrel with the lump of lead from the dead man's skull. And one of the prisoner's friends, a waitress, had a long private talk with the authorities. Popular excitement was at feverish height when Harold Israel suddenly made a hideous confession. Out of work, hungry, desperate, he declared he had felt something snap in his brain; overcome by fury, he slew the first human being in sight.

On May 27 the Criminal Superior Court was crowded when State's Attorney Homer S. Cummings, later Attorney General in the Roosevelt Cabinet, rose to present the case of *The People* against Harold Israel. The gangling prosecutor stood near to a large map of the downtown streets. On the trial table lay revolver, bullets and shells, a cap, an overcoat—ominous exhibits. Bets were being made in the corridors that the jury would find Israel guilty without leaving the box; the prisoner himself was praying for fortitude on the gallows. In passionless tones the prosecutor summar-

ized ten annihilating points against the defendant:

1. The accused had signed a confession, fully admitting the crime.

2. He led the police over the route of flight and designated the various spots, referred to by the witnesses.

3. He wore a cap and an overcoat with a velvet collar, as described by witnesses before the police found him.

4. Two witnesses saw a man with a cap and velvet-collared overcoat actually do the shooting.

5. A moment later two other witnesses saw the fleeing slayer in cap and overcoat.

6. All four witnesses identified Israel as the person they had seen running away from the fallen body.

7. Ten minutes after the crime, at a distance from the scene, another witness saw a man, exhausted from running, and wearing the cap and coat with velvet collar.

8. The waitress, who knew Israel well, waved to him through the restaurant window, close to

the murder scene and only a few moments before the crime, thus blasting his motion-picture alibi. Worse, Israel had actually confided to her, weeks before, that he was planning to kill a man.

9. The prisoner revealed to the police that he hid the shell of the fatal cartridge in his room. Such a cartridge was found there by the police.

10. The prisoner's revolver was declared by an eminent expert in ballistics to be the identical weapon from which the murder bullet was discharged.

Then the State's Attorney spoke solemnly:

"There is no evidence that this prisoner was subjected to any physical violence or any form of torture or inquisition commonly associated with what is known as 'the third degree.' My own view



Illustrations by A. B. Winkler

was that if the facts were subject to verification, the accused was undoubtedly guilty. . . . *But it goes without saying that it is just as important for a State's Attorney to use the great powers of his office to protect the innocent as it is to convict the guilty.*"

In the prisoner's dock the pale man between the guards looked up unbelievably. There was a sense of conflict in the air, as if this huge, deep-toned prosecutor saw and recognized in process not merely the trial of one accused man, but a struggle of law and order and truth itself against ignorance and greed and all the evil

that men know and practice.

The friendless prisoner could not believe his ears as he heard Cummings rumble on in his astounding address to the court. You will find it all recorded in the *Journal of Criminal Law and Criminology*, in the *American Law*



"THE ex-soldiers had often practiced shooting."

Review, and other legal journals; it is analyzed and praised in the historic report of the Wickersham Commission. I have heard the yarn as Cummings spins it over coffee cups. But its best telling was on that long ago May morning in a hushed trial room, without notes or memorandums, soberly, conscientiously, from the heart.

From his office the State's Attorney had gone into the streets to try the facts for himself, and to investigate the prisoner's confession. And here were the facts about that!

Three physicians, designated by the State's Attorney's office, reported that when Israel signed the document, he was in a highly jittery state, mentally exhausted, and quite cowed by the identifications of witnesses. His collapse came because everything seemed against him; having confessed, he promptly fell into a deep slumber; he told Cummings he would have

admitted anything to get some rest. After a night's sleep he reiterated his innocence. Now State's Attorney Cummings, quoting the State's chosen physicians, was conceding the confession was worthless.

And while the prisoner had indeed ridden with the police over the route of the flight, that excursion was also meaningless because there was not in the entire confession, nor in what Israel showed his captors en route, any new fact; nothing was volunteered. Israel, still in an exhausted state, had merely assented to everything!

As for the cap and the overcoat with the velvet collar, Cummings revealed that certain witnesses hadn't remembered them at all until after they read the papers. Some had said it was a green cap, others gray. Israel's cap was neither green nor gray, but brown. Scores of men, some right there in the courtroom, had three-quarter length overcoats—and velvet collars were epidemic!

"How easy it is," exclaimed Cummings, "for similarities in appearance, and especially in clothes, to be made the basis for a mistaken identification!"

Yet four Bridgeport citizens said they had seen this very man Israel running away from the dying priest. That was why Cummings had staged certain discreet dramatics at Main and High Streets. One deputy State's attorney played the part of the victim; another the murderer. Still more posted themselves exactly where the witnesses had stood, 6 feet away, 20 feet, and some, 100 feet away. As Cummings told the court:

"There is an electric light about 50 feet from the place in question. A witness would have to fix the features of the accused in his mind within a period of three or four seconds, and all this in a dim light. I confess that I am shocked when I think that any person would assert a positive identification based upon such circumstances, two weeks after, of a person the witness had never seen before."

"THE FRIENDLESS prisoner could not believe his ears as he heard Cummings rumble on in his astounding address."

But the waitress! She knew Israel well and had waved to him only a short while before the crime. First Cummings checked the cinema house; Israel's alibi coincided to the minute with the showing of the picture.

That same night the State's Attorney planted himself behind the hash-house counter with the waitress. Person after person marched up and down the street, and neither Cummings nor the girl could tell who they were. Double sheets of steamy glass in the window, plus reflection from lights made the sidewalk scene a blur; one of Cummings' assistants, moving by and waving, was an unrecognizable phantom. The waitress could not identify her own friends who passed by. She also admitted that Israel could easily have been joking when he told her he was going to kill somebody. Finally, when she confessed that a lawyer had already put in a claim for the cash rewards for her, Cummings dropped Point Number 8 completely.

Only testimony about the revolver remained, but that was the most serious of all. One empty cartridge was found in the rooming-house bathroom where Israel and his two buddies had lived. But investigation also found a great many more shells. The landlady calmly explained that from the window the three ex-soldiers had often practiced shooting at a target in her yard, and then carelessly threw the empty shells behind the tub.

Suspicious now of all the evidence, Cummings called in a formidable array of technicians from the Remington and Winchester factories. Six experts pointed out hidden fallacies in the original ballistic analysis. For more than half an [Continued on page 48]



THE ROTARIAN

Let's Have the News!

If we ever hope to allay the fears which lead to wars, we must have a free flow both of ideas and information throughout the world.

By Kent Cooper

Executive Director, The Associated Press

IF WE ARE going to achieve a stable world order, a basic misconception must be rooted from our minds. It is that by nature men are killers. They are not. They rush at each other's throats only when driven by fear and by hatred.

A prime cause of fear and hatred is dislike of strangers, for which the fancy name is "xenophobia." One has but to recall *Old Testament* stories to remember how tribes disliked strangers, for strangers represented a threat to hunting grounds or flocks and pastures. But as men of different tribes became acquainted and learned the benefits of being and working together, they formed larger communities. These coalesced, sometimes under force, to become nations which required but a tiny fraction of their population to act as policemen.

But what of nations? Must they go on forever, periodically warring against one and another? For many dreary centuries it must have seemed that differences in language, race, religion, and custom—strange and therefore suspicious ways of living—would make impossible a sympathetic understanding between peoples living at some distance from each other. But that is no longer true—and my own country, the United States, illustrates the reason why.

A hundred years ago we were a people of many races and creeds, scattered across a great continent. Some political thinkers said we would break up. Indeed, we almost did, in the bloody War between the States of 1861-65. But shortly before that, telegraph wires were strung across the country and soon rails had spanned it. Then came automobiles and now we have the air-

plane and the radio. These means of communication and transportation have operated without restraint, with the result that the ancient dislike of the stranger has died out; no Californian has a twinge of xenophobia upon meeting a New Englander. The country is one.

It can be so with the peoples of the whole world. News and information can now be transmitted around the planet almost instantaneously. Photographs can be sent in a few minutes. Men can travel from one side of the earth to the other, not in weeks or days, but in hours. Science has done its part in making it possible for peoples of all countries to know and to work with one another. But will they—before the atomic bomb, another product of the scientist, compels them to?

That is our problem. And the most illuminating fact in it, I believe, is this: *Every war of aggression in modern times has been preceded by distrust, then fear, and finally hatred, all created by a systematic poisoning of the news by the aggressor State.* That was the pattern in Italy, Germany, and Japan, where Mussolini, Hitler, and the Mikado's war lords took over the avenues of communication and played upon the emotions of their peoples with all the skill known to modern psychological science.

MEN want to live, not die. But the old tribal dislike for strangers is latent in the memory of our race, and it can be made to flame into fear and hatred by a long psychological campaign directed by a malevolent Government. Against it our most effective safeguard is a free press. Free speech also is important, but the spoken



THE AUTHOR. Indiana-born and schooled, he started "newspapering" in 1893, has been an "AP" executive since 1910. He is the originator of the wirephoto system and the author of a book, *Barriers Down*.

word is soon forgotten if not recorded and printed. The eye remembers. It is the printed word that makes history.

A free press means just that—a free press. It is at liberty to print the good news and the bad news, the pleasant and the unpleasant, the popular and the unpopular. It is untrammelled by regulations and uncontrolled by subsidy, Government or private. In lands where those conditions have most effectively prevailed the press has attained its highest levels of responsibility in the day-to-day enlightenment of readers, through full and unbiased reporting of the news. Only through such a medium can the peoples of the world come to know and to understand each other.

Not the most perfect Government in the world should have the power to control or dictate what the people may know, for all Governments are composed of human beings, and such power is the power to perpetuate a rule. Regulated news or propaganda can never [Continued on page 49]



The New World Court

By Manley O. Hudson

Representative, the Permanent Court of International Justice at United Nations Conference in San Francisco

WHEN a world war ended a quarter of a century ago, a world court was created and christened the Permanent Court of International Justice. The word "permanent" was used to distinguish it from temporary tribunals often created by pairs or groups of States during the preceding 100 years.

Perhaps, however, nothing in our world is permanent except the lack of permanence! At any rate, the *Permanent Court* is about to expire. In its place we shall have a new world court, and avoiding prophecy we have christened it the International Court of Justice.

Why a new Court? The old one had served most usefully, from the day its doors were opened in 1922 at The Hague, The Netherlands, until they were closed by a stern invader in 1940. Fifty-one States of the world gave it their formal support, and almost all the States of the world gave it jurisdiction over certain types of disputes. Sixty-five cases came before the Court in 18 years, some of them very serious international disputes, and on the whole its disposition of those cases met with general satisfaction throughout the world. Yes, there was some criticism—but not more than is to be expected of any public institution. No Government ever refused to comply with any of its judgments. The Court was the pride and joy of lawyers everywhere. Its jurisprudence became a new and needed repository of international law.

This significant achievement did not come about accidentally. It was the fruit of 100 years of continuous and consecrated effort. Throughout these war years, public opinion in the United Nations

has been clear that the world must hold fast to this great advance. Almost every recent proposal put forward on the subject of international organization has sought in some way to build upon the experience of the World Court. Nor was any criticism offered, either at the United Nations Committee of Jurists at Washington or at the Conference in San Francisco, of the actual record made by the old Court.

The political situation at San Francisco was thought, however, to call for the creation of a new Court. Some States were represented there which had never joined in the support of the old Court—among them, the United States of America; and some of the States which had taken that course were not represented there. Given the disappearance of the League of Nations, the old Court could not go on without modification of its Statute. It depended on the League both for its financial support and for the election of the judges; and as the Court of the future was contemplated to be a part of the United Nations Organization, this latter had to take the place of the League in the meeting of those needs. The situation was thus complicated, and it was thought to be the simpler and more expeditious course to establish a new Court to replace the old one.

This does not mean that the thread of continuity has been broken, however. The Statute of the new Court is declared in the Charter to be "based upon the Statute of the Permanent Court," and in broad outlines it does not greatly differ from the latter. Even the numbering of the Articles remains unchanged. In its structure, in its functions, and in its operation, the new Court is hardly distinguishable from the old. It is not inac-

curate to say that it will be the successor to the Permanent Court. It will continue to sit at The Hague, it will have the benefit of the precedents which have been established, and it will carry on the same high tradition.

States which are not members of the United Nations may join in the support of the new Court, on conditions to be determined "in each case." As parties to the Statute, such States will have access to the Court as a matter of right, and they may be permitted to participate both in the elections of judges and in the procedure for amending the Statute.

In the future, as in the past, this highest tribunal in the world will have 15 "independent judges, elected regardless of their nationality from among persons of high moral character, who possess the qualifications required in their respective countries for appointment to the highest judicial offices, or are jurisconsults of recognized competence in international law." No two of the judges may be nationals of the same State.

THE General Assembly and the Security Council will elect the judges. In each body a majority will control. No "veto" here! The candidates will be proposed to these bodies by specially constituted groups of jurists in each country, and this will assure an expression of unofficial opinion concerning their fitness.

Once elected, a judge will not represent any State, not even the State of which he is a national. His responsibility will be to the whole community of States. A judge must devote his full time to the job. He may not "exercise any political or administrative function, or engage in any other occupation of a professional nature." This requirement will doubtless be taken into account in fixing his annual salary.

What will the new Court have to do?

Despite the multitudinous problems which now clamor for solu-

provides the United Nations with an adequate, impartial judicial agency whose goal is settling of disputes by peaceful means, in conformity with principles of justice and law.

tion and upon which States may differ, the Court may not be swamped with cases. To formalize a difference as a dispute to be settled judicially, to remove it to some extent from the freer play of diplomatic exchanges—such action is not to be lightly taken by a State.

As in the past, only States will have access to the Court. Individuals, even great corporations, are excluded. Nor may a public international organization appear in a contentious case, though it may supply information to the Court.

When two States are disposed to submit their dispute to the Court, they will enter into a special agreement to that effect, and with such an agreement before it the Court will be invested with jurisdiction. If only one of the parties to a dispute wishes to go before the Court, it may do so only if jurisdiction has been conferred on the Court by the other party or parties.

The new Statute, like the old, does not obligate States to submit to the Court's jurisdiction. It gives them the option, however, to accept the jurisdiction over defined classes of legal disputes. Of the 51 States which became parties to the Statute of the Permanent Court, 45 exercised this option at one time or another, in most cases for limited periods of time and subject to reservations. This is somewhat misleadingly called compulsory jurisdiction. It means merely that if all the parties to a dispute have thus accepted the Court's jurisdiction, any one party may bring the dispute before the Court by its simple application, and the Court may then proceed to give a judgment whether the other parties are present or absent. Any question as to its jurisdiction may be decided by the Court.

At San Francisco, many States showed a willingness to endow the Court with obligatory jurisdiction. If that attitude is maintained, it may be anticipated that

rapid progress will be made under the optional clause in the new Statute. It is to be hoped also that the practice will continue of inserting in treaties clauses giving the Court jurisdiction over disputes concerning the interpretation of their provisions.

Of course, a judgment given by the Court is binding on the parties subject to its jurisdiction. History has shown that States almost invariably proceed to carry out the judgments of international tribunals. If a State balks at this, if it fails to comply with an order given by the Court, the situation will not call for further judicial action. For the Court has no sheriff, no marshal, no police at its command. Article 94 of the Charter takes account of this fact, by providing that in such a case the Security Council "may, if it deems necessary, make recommendations or decide upon measures to be taken to give effect to the judgment." The Covenant of the League had contained a similar provision.

The new Statute will also continue the power of the Court to give advisory opinions. The usefulness of the 26 opinions given by the Permanent Court had been proved to the satisfaction of Governments, and there was no question at San Francisco of abolishing this feature of the Court's jurisdiction. Either the General Assembly or the Security Council may request an opinion "on any legal question," and the General Assembly may authorize other organs of the United Nations or specialized agencies to make requests "on legal questions arising within the scope of their activities." The Court will be free, however, to decline to give an opinion if in its judgment this course should be taken. Unlike the old

Statute, the new Statute contains provisions for its amendment. The procedure of amendment of the Statute will be for the most part the same as that for amending the Charter.

Here, then, is a prospect for the future which is most encouraging. Committed to the general purpose of settling disputes "by peaceful means, and in conformity with the principles of justice and international law," the United Nations will have an adequate and impartial judicial agency for the realization of that end. All of them will be parties to the Court's Statute—including, we may expect, the United States of America and the Soviet Union, which had previously held aloof. The new Court has yet to be constituted and organized, but with the experience of the old Court available to it, these tasks should present no difficulty. It will enter upon the stage as the old Court bows off! Ample jurisdiction should be conferred upon it promptly.

Happily, the peoples of the world are now agreed on the essentials of the judicial process: full opportunity for each party to a dispute to present its contentions, careful weighing by trained and impartial judges of the contentions presented, and a judgment confined to the issues thus raised. They are in general agreement also upon the sources of the law which is to be judicially applied, and that law is far more extensive than many people realize. For the greater part, it is contained in the thousands of treaties in force at any given moment.

What is now needed is the continued willingness to seek the settlement of international disputes according to international law, and the disposition to abide by the settlements which the Court may ordain. This is peculiarly the responsibility of individuals who are members of organizations which cut across national boundaries. It presents a great opportunity to Rotarians in every land.

● This article is Number Six in a series delineating the 'six principal organs' of the United Nations Organization.

The Too Common COLD

In the U. S. A. alone it accounts for a loss of 100 million workdays annually.

By Morris Fishbein, M. D.

Editor, Journal of the American Medical Association and Hygeia

A BUSY DOCTOR was stopped by a friend for what we medicos call a curbstone consultation.

"Doc," said this self-interested inquiring reporter, "what do you use for a cold?"

"Twelve handkerchiefs," was the prompt reply.

Facetiousness aside, the doctor's answer was right. Though everybody has a "cure" for the too-common cold, none really stops it. Thus the best way to handle a cold is not to have one. And there are things you can do about that.

If you live in the North Temperate Zone, look out for January and February. They are the worst months; April and May are next; then September and October. No one knows why it is, but

colds occur in cycles like depressions. In an area where colds have been relatively infrequent, suddenly almost everyone will be afflicted. But year in and out, people average two to three colds every 12 months.

To reduce your average, avoid people who have a cold, for it is highly contagious. The actual cause is a virus, which is an organism much smaller than a germ. Once it gets into the tissue of the nose, throat, or lungs, it prepares a welcome for such germs as the *pneumococcus*, the *streptococcus*, the *staphylococcus*, and the *influenza bacillus*—and then trouble starts. The well-known symptoms of the cold virus' unpleasant presence begin within 24 to 36 hours. During that first day—even the first four to six hours—the cold is highly infectious, and that is why colds spread so rapidly once they get started in a family. After the third or fourth day transmission is less likely.

Chilling seems in some way to activate the virus, which may have lurked long in the mucous membrane of the victim's nostrils, waiting for the zero hour of attack. Mother, who has inherited a long line of opinions on health problems, always tells Johnny to get his overcoat off as soon as he comes into a warm house and insists that he put his coat on when he goes out. Johnny thinks that it is all a blame nuisance, but Mother knows best. And doctors,

"THE PRIZE exhibit . . . is the adolescent who bellows rackety-rax all afternoon with rain beating down."

of course, back her up.

Avoid drafts and other conditions that suddenly change the body temperature. A good example of a horrible example is the



zealot who tramps around all afternoon on a soppy golf course. Another is the swimmer who lounges in a wet bathing suit on the sand or around the pool. But the prize exhibit of *homo stultissimus* ("idiot man" to you) is the perennial adolescent who bellows rackety-rax all afternoon in the stadium with rain beating down steadily on his uncovered but solid cranium.

People who are in good health have less chance of catching cold than those whose general body state has been lowered by bad health habits. Basic to good health is a good diet. Proper amounts of proteins, carbohydrates and fats, mineral salts, and, above all, vitamins help to make the body resistant not only to colds, but to all diseases. Rest, recreation, re-



"YOU CAN take hot baths, soak your feet in hot water, put a mustard plaster on any part you want to decorate."



Illustrations by Stuart Hay

laxation, and a suitable amount of exercise keep the tissues of the body toned up to resist infection. Bathing removes soil, and also the germs that soil carries, from the surface of the body. Army doctors have proved that a chief source of colds and other respiratory diseases is hand-to-mouth infection. Frequent washing of the hands, both before eating and at other times, will do much to prevent the transmission of infection to other people.

Certain viruses usually present in the noses and throats of those who have coughs and colds are spread by coughing, sneezing, and kissing. Avoid contact with those who have colds. If you yourself have one, cover your mouth and face with a handkerchief when coughing or sneezing. Be partic-

ularly careful when you are in a crowded bus, a train, an elevator, or a room where there are other people.

And don't neglect the first symptoms! Many another serious disease such as pneumonia begins with a common cold. At the first signs of fever or distress, go to bed. Then take plenty of fluids, warm citrus drinks if you like them; and use a moderate but adequate diet. Make certain with the advice of the doctor that everything possible is being done to prevent secondary complications. You can take hot baths, soak your feet in hot water, put a mustard plaster on any part of the body that you want to decorate, dose yourself with considerable quantities of pain-relieving drugs, take large or small amounts of alcoholic liquors, but in the vast majority of cases your cold will be well in from three to five days

with or without these remedies.

There are a lot of remedies that will help keep you more comfortable. These include aspirin and all the other pain relievers. Just about everybody you know takes a tablet or two of aspirin at the beginning of a cold and claims that he feels better. The aspirin does not cure the cold; it just makes you disregard it. To that extent aspirin may do more harm than good. Doctors constantly object to methods of treatment that mask the symptoms.

Sulfa drugs and penicillin do not affect the virus of the common cold or of influenza, but do work on most of the germs that come in secondarily. Many doctors prescribe sulfa drugs or even penicillin, which can be administered by mouth, to keep the *pneumococcus* and the *streptococcus* under control.

But a word of warning. Sir Alexander Fleming, who discovered penicillin, and others have warned that inadequate dosing with penicillin or with the sulfa drugs can accustom your germs to the drug and develop what we call a penicillin-fast or sulfonamide-fast germ. That type of germ will do terrific damage in the next member of the family who is infected, because his germs will then fail to react as they should to the sulfa drug or to the penicillin. These drugs should never be taken, therefore, except as prescribed by the doctor, who will make certain, first, that they are needed and, second, that the amount taken is adequate.

Not only do colds make their victims miserable, but they are a factor in personal efficiency and therefore, in the aggregate, constitute a tremendous economic liability. In the United States alone they account for a 100-million-workday loss each year, valued at one million dollars. No wonder that scientists all over the world are carrying on tremendous research projects to learn more about this Public Enemy No. 1.

Interesting work is being done with ultraviolet light and sprays of chemical substances called aerosols, which sterilize the air. The latter make a fine mist and destroy germs which come in contact with the mist. There is evi-

dence to indicate that ultraviolet light and aerosols can destroy germs that spread the common cold. The use of such techniques in schoolrooms, barracks, dormitories, and hospitals is not too difficult; the problem comes in applying them in industries or homes. Certainly they are not yet ready for the average home or office, but even there the air can be kept clean and free from germs by having proper ventilation, by permitting as much sunlight as possible to enter the room, by air conditioning, and by avoiding dry sweeping.

Disappointing results have followed use of vaccines, which are mixtures of dead germs that are injected into the body or taken by mouth. Figures available on experiments in the United States and in Britain certainly do not indicate that they lessen the total number of colds among any large number of workers. Neither is there proof that their colds last a shorter time than the colds among those who have not had the cold "shots."

Scientists are still working on vaccines made from the viruses and there seems to be evidence

that they are going to find something if they do not already have it. Against specific viruses which have been isolated in association with the common cold, we now have vaccines that have been proved effective when tested on groups of students living under similar conditions in dormitories of universities. But remember that the cold is not due to the infectious virus alone, rather to mixtures of viruses and other germs.

Often overenthusiastic producers of vitamins announce that a certain vitamin or mixtures of vitamins will prevent colds. Their claims are based on the fact that deficiencies of various vitamins reduce the ability of the body to resist infection. Again I am sorry to have to report that controlled studies among large groups of people have proved that the giving of any one or more vitamins or of any mixture of vitamins will not protect people against the occurrence of respiratory infections.

Then there are people who like to believe that they can harden themselves against colds. They take a cold shower bath every morning or they exercise vigorously and then have a hot shower

followed by a cold shower bath. Investigators of the United States Public Health Service did a special research job on this point. They found there was no lower incidence of colds among people who followed these practices than among a similar group of people who did not.

The best recent research on colds is a survey by Dr. Joseph H. Kler of the workers in two large industrial plants. For two years he made week-by-week analyses of their colds. Comparing the number of colds in the Chicago branch with that of the New Jersey branch of his corporation, he found that there were more colds in Chicago than in the East, especially during the Summer months. The highest incidence was in people between 20 and 29 years of age, and the lowest incidence in the group above 50 years of age. There were more colds among women than among men, more among office employees than among factory workers.

Stenographers and clerical workers were prone to take most time off on account of colds. The women actually had 1.6 colds a year compared with one a year for the men. Smoking had little effect on the colds, but when women went through their periodic functions, their colds were more frequent and more severe. More colds started on Monday than on any other day of the week, particularly among men. Whether or not this was related to too much exercise or too much alcohol over the week-end is not apparent, but colds among men were invariably less when they worked in an air-conditioned plant.

Such studies, backed up by laboratory experiments, will continue, gradually piling up data which someday will lick Public Enemy No. 1. Meanwhile, if you are to reduce to the minimum the cold-debit on your personal health ledger, it behooves you to:

1. Keep in good physical condition.
2. Stay away from those who have colds.
3. Avoid sudden changes in body temperature.
4. Go to bed when the first symptoms are noticed—and follow the doctor's orders.





Not in the Headlines

More stories of service-in-action which made friends if not news. Know a case like them? Send it in. If used, it will net you a \$5 war savings stamp.—Eds.

A Saint's Face Saved

To help old Santa along, a friend of mine ordered from a Chicago firm two doll carriages for his small daughters. Christmas Eve came and no doll carriages. But Christmas Day, as the family was sitting down to dinner, in walked the postman with the two doll carriages, special delivery.—W. STANLEY POTTER, *Beaufort, North Carolina*.

Heart of the City

A stranger in New York, I went shopping for my daughter. At the meat counter in a supermarket on East 57th Street I watched customer after customer being served while I was seemingly ignored. "Here, take my number card," said a woman near me. "They'll wait on you next. Probably you aren't familiar with the system." Later, in the butter section, while I searched my purse for red points, a woman said: "If you're short, I'll lend you some. Next time we meet here you can return them." Twice in ten minutes had the charge of big-city indifference been refuted.—MRS. W. T. WETHERELL, *Bellingham, Washington*.

Soul of the Corporation

The telephone rang and my brother answered it. Western Union was on the wire with a message from our young brother. After four and a half years in the armed services, he had been discharged and had arrived safely in the United States from India. Totally unexpected, the joyous news overwhelmed us, and my brother could only murmur his thanks into the mouthpiece. A few moments later the telephone rang again. It was Western Union once more. "Are you all right, Mr.

Fenyvessy?" the operator wanted to know. "I thought from your voice that something had happened to you."—MRS. BEN BELINSON, *Rochester, New York*.

Table Returned

Our newly married daughter and her young farmer husband were determined to move and no van was available. Piling their beautiful new possessions on three farm trucks—mother-in-law's protestations notwithstanding—they started to their farm. En route and unbeknown to them a bed table fell off. Following them was a Greyhound bus. Recovering the table, the bus driver overtook our children and restored it to them. Our daughter was especially grateful, since the table represented her first paint job and was just about her prize possession.—MRS. W. N. GRAVES, *Edgerton, Wisconsin*.

Cycle of Courtesy

I had had one blowout and expected my bald and blistered spare to let go any moment. I had stopped, in vain, at half a dozen gas stations, seeking a third-grade tire. Now I turned in at a small-town garage. "Nope, I haven't any," answered the proprietor. Then, noting the bumpy tire and the anxious faces of my wife and children, he added, "Maybe I can get one for you." Hopping on his motorcycle, he was off for the city six miles away. Hours passed before he returned—on a truck. He had failed to find a tire in the city, had then roared on to a village where he got one from a junk dealer. On the way home as he sought to make up time, he had burned out a bearing in his motorcycle, had ditched the machine,

and had come in with the truck driver. He charged a reasonable fee and was smiling broadly as we pulled away.—CLAUDE M. ZIMMERMAN, *Sugarcreek, Ohio*.

Train He Missed He Caught

My brother, just 18, had been stationed at a U. S. Army Air Corps field in Mississippi but a few days when he received word of our mother's death. By ill luck he missed by minutes the one train that would get him home in time for the funeral. Hearing of his plight a railroad employee called the local bus depot and asked that a certain bus then ready to leave be held. The bus driver cheerfully agreed to wait. With my brother finally aboard, the driver rolled his motorcoach as fast as safety permitted and let him off at a depot in another city where the train which the youth had originally missed was just getting ready to leave.—MARTIN J. HEEREMA, *Pella, Iowa*.

Okeh, Hippocrates?

A fellow Tennessean tells the story of a physician who came out of retirement to help keep his small town healthy during the war. One night a telephone call roused the old doctor from a deep, much-needed sleep. A farmer living far from town was asking him to come out. "Can you pay cash?" the doctor asked. The answer was, "Yes." To which the venerable medic replied: "I am not really able to make the trip tonight. I asked about the money fearing that if you did not have it, you might not have been able to secure another doctor, and in that case I would have come myself. Since you have the money, you can obtain the services of some other doctor."—DAN KENDALL, *Lebanon, Tennessee*.

Credit It to the People

It was after banking hours and I was out of cash. Still, I needed the vitamins. Apologizing to the pharmacist for asking for credit in the presence of other customers, I remarked that it must be very troublesome keeping such records. "There are no records," he said as he wrapped my package, "and we still eat at home."—R. W. HARRISON, *Miami, Florida*.

Buckingham



H. J. BRUNNIER, of San Francisco, Calif., a Past Vice-President of Rotary International; heads the American Automobile Association for 1945. An engineer, he helped rebuild San Francisco's skyline after the great fire of 1906.

At the Top of Their Trades

Seven men—Rotarians all—who head their business and professional associations.

IT'S A basic Rotary concept—indeed the cornerstone of the movement—that a man can best serve society by dignifying his own occupation, raising its standards both on his own Main Street and throughout his nation. Which explains why thousands of Rotarians are active in their trade and craft associations, why they have helped form such groups where none existed before, and why, like the men presented here, they so frequently hold positions of leadership in them.



JOHN C. WHITELAW, secretary of the Quebec division of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, is a member of the Rotary Club of Montreal. He is a graduate of Loyola College (Montreal), and has a law degree from "U." of Montreal.



DONALD L. MORRELL, a member of the Rotary Club of Montreal, Que., Canada, is executive secretary of the Canadian Chamber of Commerce, which he joined in 1928, after receiving his bachelor of commerce degree at McGill University.



HAROLD P. MUELLER, president of the L. J. Mueller Furnace Co., of Milwaukee, Wis., is serving a second term as president of the National Warm Air Heating and Air Conditioning Association. In 1944-45 he was head of his Rotary Club.



GUY E. MANLEY, an executive vice-president of a Rochester, N. Y., shoe-manufacturing company and a Past President of the Rochester Rotary Club, recently served his third term as head of the National Shoe Manufacturers' Association.



JOHN T. STIRRETT, a member of the Rotary Club of Toronto, Ont., Canada, has been general secretary of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association 33 years. A graduate of Toronto University, he is an outdoors man, liking golf, fishing.



T. H. BARTLEY, also a Toronto Rotarian, is general manager of the Toronto Industrial Commission. In 1944 he made a tour of England via bomber in connection with postwar plans and the integration of industries in Canada and in Britain.

You and the Veteran

Through your trade association you can help demobilized servicemen to understand skills needed for jobs.

By J. Raymond Tiffany

*General Counsel, Book Manufacturers Institute;
Past First Vice-President, Rotary International*

MY FRIEND the eminent Dr. Tehyi Hsieh, commenting on Sinclair Lewis' book which in some 300 pages presents one George F. Babbitt, observes that Confucius summed up the entire matter in one terse sentence, centuries ago. Confucius said: "The bane of all things is the average citizen."

Be that as it may have been in his era, the average citizen of today knows that in solving his bewilderingly many problems he is at his best when he works *with* his fellowmen. Service clubs prove that, and so do the Red Cross and Community Chests, the Y's, and Scouts, to name but a few. But it is in business—the workaday level of life where men earn their bread and butter—that the average man can best prove through coöperation that he is the boon, not the bane, of society. And in aiding the ex-serviceman is the *great* opportunity of today.

Who is the average citizen in business? Take apart that hypothetical person and we find him composed of three elements: the employee, the employer, and the drone. We can cancel out the drone, for he like a fungus growth lives on others. But the employee and the employer: they are the uranium 235 and the plutonium of business. They spell energy. They are the men in any country who get things done.

It is to the employers whom

we must look for leadership. In my own country, the United States, they are working together in some 12,000 trade associations. On them properly falls high responsibility for creating employment. Out of a potential usable

manpower of 57 million persons, some 20 million have been war workers and 11½ million have been in the armed forces.

The G. I. Bill of Rights with its job provisions and monetary and educational assistance is not and never can be the real answer to the soldier's problem. You cannot lastingly solve a social or economic question by legislative fiat. Only through understanding, appreciation, and unselfish goodwill can the barriers to the fuller life of the people be eliminated. All the money represented by America's huge national debt cannot rectify the attitude of one of its sons who, having lived through hell, returns with a form of psychoneurosis resulting in explosions of aggressive behavior or otherwise in mental disorientation. Neither laws nor money is the answer.

That the problem is not purely one of "getting a job" is made very plain by Colonel William C. Menninger, director of the Neuropsychiatric Division of the Office of the Surgeon General of the United States War Department, when he says:

We must anticipate that the returning veteran, whether he be medically discharged or otherwise, in many cases will return a very different man than when he entered the service. Particularly is this true if he has spent many months overseas. We will face a new problem when the illiterate son of the hills returns to this country with an intimate knowledge of Burma

and Arabia. After a man has had all his physical needs attended to, his personal financial cares obliterated by the system of living over so long a period, we can anticipate many difficulties in his readjustment as a civilian. We need to anticipate these problems, as well as the attitude of the man who has been separated from his home for an indefinite period on a small stipend and perhaps risked his life—he will expect much.

Especially is public education desirable for the benefit of the neuropsychiatric veterans who are discharged. Many misconceptions exist in this field and will result in a difficult reception at home, a cold shoulder from former acquaintances, a misunderstanding among employers. Even men in high Government positions are reputed as having stated that they did not want to employ a "psychoneurotic." Such individuals need to be educated to the fact that the great majority of these men so discharged are not incapacitated. None are psychotic and very few are any less capable of holding jobs than before they went into the Army.

Where, then, have we a right to look for educational guidance and effective action if not to the trade associations which take from management huge sums of money each year in the form of dues for the very purpose of providing employers with a clear understanding of the problems of industry and suggestions for their solution?

Enlightened leadership in many trade associations has long since recognized its opportunity. Many panels of successful businessmen, established under trade-association inspiration, are assisting servicemen to understand the skills essential to a given undertaking. They have the "know-how" and painstakingly counsel with the soldier. Where the panel does not have a member versed in the desired field, they contact one who has and arrange for a conference.

Many an association has prepared releases describing its industry and its job opportunities. The Book Manufacturers Insti-

tute, for example, will shortly release an informative booklet prepared under the direction of Past Rotary International Director Colonel E. W. Palmer, of Kingsport, Tennessee. It describes the skills and training necessary for specific jobs and cites the range of wages and salaries. The American Institute of Laundering has issued a special report on "Occupational Opportunities in the Power Laundry Industry." The International Association of Ice Cream Manufacturers has distributed a descriptive pamphlet on "Job Opportunities for Veterans in the Wholesale Ice Cream Industry." The Air Conditioning & Refrigerating Machinery Association has prepared a booklet on "Job Opportunities for the War Veteran in the Air Conditioning and Refrigeration Industry." Such studies are typical of many published by trade groups and by some of the larger individual companies, such as General Motors, Ford Motor Company, and the Westinghouse Electric Corporation.

Rotary International also has brought out some excellent material on the subject in *THE ROTARIAN*,* as well as through reports of its Committee on Adjustment from War to Peace.

SOME FAIL to understand the magnitude of the problem. It is said that 55 percent of America's soldier youth have had absolutely no business experience, and the readjustment of their sights to comprehend the compensation that they can command in civilian life will be difficult and disappointing. Our sons have become restive and mobile.

I have in mind three lads working as office boys and receiving under \$30 a week each. Two were up-and-coming youths, but the third had displayed no indication that he had ever given birth to an idea. All three enlisted in the Air Corps, received their officers' bars, and fought brilliantly. Two received promotions to the grade

of captain and the least efficient in private life returned as a major. They have added skills. They have earned "real money." They have been in executive positions. Of course, the G. I. Bill of Rights guarantees that they will have their jobs back, but do you think they will take them? General Mills, a corporation, recently reported that only 57 percent of its former employees who have been released from service are on the pay roll. An Army survey shows that five out of six soldiers have a pretty definite idea about their postwar jobs. Two-thirds plan to work for somebody else, but only a third will return to their former jobs. Ten percent want to go in business for themselves. Ten percent want to undertake agricultural pursuits. Nearly all lack sufficient capital and underestimate the investment that will be needed.

Careless attitudes toward these men and women will not only be an exhibition of the deepest ingratitude, but a colossal economic blunder as well. Recently a soldier with two years' overseas service called to see me. About to be discharged, he had just come from the offices of a large company which had advertised extensively its great war contribution to soldier morale—and he was sore. This lad, a college graduate, had been in Army communications working with radar and was anxious to continue in that field. He had read an advertisement by the company in question that it needed men of his type. He called and was referred by the receptionist to a young woman who politely handed him a printed blank with the statement, "Take it home, soldier, and fill it in and mail back." That was all.

In relating the story, this boy said, "I have just been given a fine brush-off at—." Sensitive, you say? Perhaps, but how would you have felt under the same circumstances? Business loudly advertising its devotion to returning men and women has given them the right to expect, as they do, that they will not be given the "brush-off" by some clerk, but rather that the "big boy" in the front office will see them and give them personal counsel. After all,

if these boys had not endured all that they have, had they not licked the Axis, these same "big shots" would probably be out of their jobs or worse.

Our sons are realistic—they know the real thing; they have faced it. Grave harm may attend a wrong attitude by management, and this is particularly true when dealing with the physically handicapped. Good relations, public or any other kind, require that to be done which should be done before one is compelled to do it.

AVERY useful aid to many servicemen will be found in the "Post-war Chart" developed by Science Research Associates and published in *Forbes* magazine for September 1, 1945. It lists representative military and naval occupations with the duties of each and is keyed to 68 civilian occupations with job descriptions and bibliographies as to sources of further information.

Forget not that these who return will pattern the mosaic of our future business, political, social, and economic life. To them we owe the opportunity of service, the right to enjoy now that for which we told them they fought. The law commands that you do certain things for these victorious youth—your personal debt to each of them makes mandatory the most careful fulfillment of your obligations far and beyond the legal requirements. Campaign ribbons and medals will not feed hungry mouths, clothe loved ones, or provide opportunity for personal development and advancement. These *you* can afford. These are their just due. Serve them with the faithfulness they served you. Your trade association should recognize this great opportunity to justify your support and you should see that it does.

In the words of the late Sir Wilfred T. Grenfell, famed Labrador surgeon and missionary, "In the civilization that is to come, love for one's neighbor in every department of life will call for coöperation as the only basis which can ever be permanent." Mr. Average Citizen—in other words, Mr. Rotarian—be not the bane of all things, for truly he profits most who serves best.

*See *A Letter to a Soldier*, by Edward A. Lapham, August, 1945; *Welcome Home, Joe!*, by Rilea W. Doe, December, 1944; *Plain Truths about the 'N.E.s.'*, by Lieutenant Colonel M. J. Farrell, October, 1944; *The Ex-G. I. Joe and You*, by Major General Lewis B. Hershey, September, 1944; *Start 'em in Business?*, by George S. May, August, 1944; *Heroes Who Come Home*, Charles Stevenson, July, 1944; *When Johnny Canuck Comes Home*, by Charles E. Cockerill, May, 1944.



FROM the tune-filled pages of
The Golden Song Book comes this
illustration by Gertrude Elliott.

John T. Frederick Speaking of—

Books for Christmas

"CAN you suggest a book for a boy just finishing high school?"

"My husband has read no books but biographies for 20 years; what are the best new biographies?"

"My wife is quite a reader—she likes to be entertained and to be learning something at the same time. What do you think she would like?"

"Can you suggest a book on . . ."

A big part of the fun in making a business of reading books, writing about them, and talking about them comes in trying to help individual readers find the books they want. I'm asked to suggest books on everything from etiquette to cattle ranching, for everybody from a retired clergy-

man to an Army pilot. Every such question pleases me because it shows me that others feel about books as I do: that giving a book is like introducing a friend; that a book isn't just merchandise, but has life.

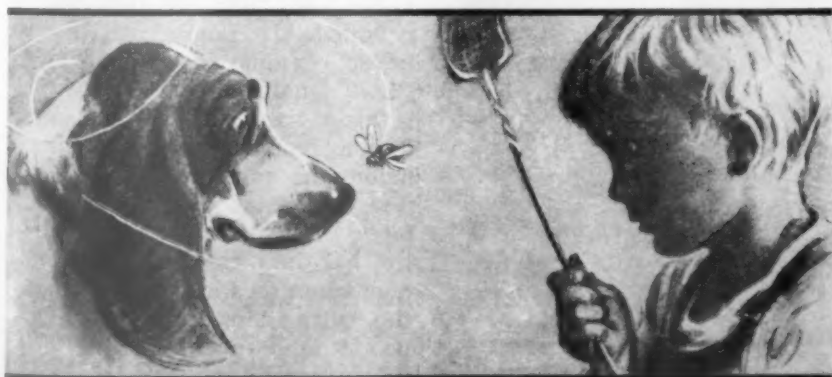
Books for Christmas: the bright books in gay jackets, thoughtfully selected, carefully wrapped, that give in so many thousands of families the warmest delight in giving and receiving—this year they mean even more than ever before. Mixed with our joy in a Christmas without war is the realization that the year to follow will be fatefully decisive for the world—and that we must share responsibility for the decision. Our common need is

for knowledge and understanding, to face the problems that the peace brings to every country and to the world as a whole. For that knowledge and that understanding most of us must depend, in large measure, on reading. Finding the right books has never meant so much.

To the values of entertainment, special interest, lasting pleasure which always guide our selection of books for Christmas, this year adds the urgent desire for clearer knowledge and better understanding of our neighbors—across the street or across the world. In *Speaking of Books* this month I'm listing a lot of books for varied special interests, picking up some we've missed earlier in the year in addition to Fall publications. But I'm starting out with a little group of "headliners," of "highest recommendations" for every thoughtful reader: books that with other virtues offer in fullest measure this essential value for today.

"FIRST CHOICES"—GENERAL

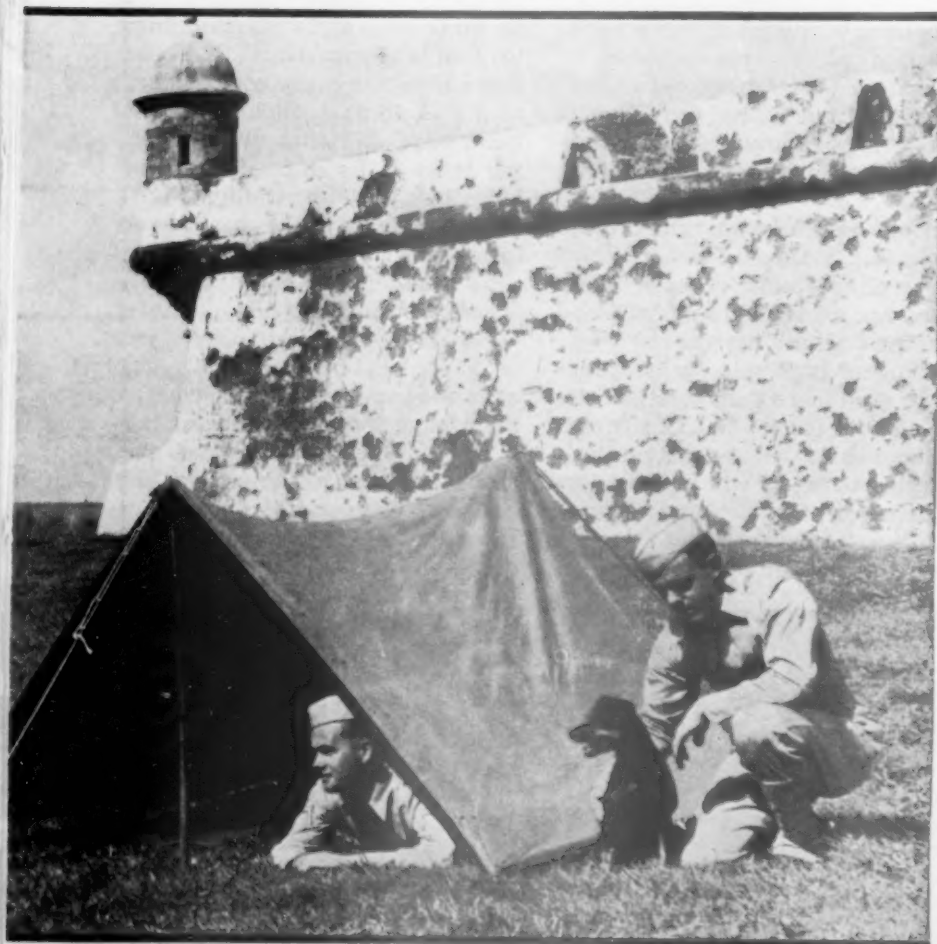
My Indian Family, by Hilda Wernher. An Australasian widow took her daughter to England for university study. The daughter met and married a man from Northern [Continued on page 55]



MEET "Burlap," the houn' dog extraordinary, whose happy antics and experiences are detailed for youngsters in a "pleasant book" of story and pictures by Author Morgan Dennis.



A YACHTMAN'S view of San Juan, capital of Puerto Rico. The conical objects in the foreground are buoys beached before a brewing storm.



UNITED STATES soldiers pitch their tent in front of time-worn and battle-scarred Morro Castle, which is linked by walls with San Cristóbal, another old fortification. Together they enclose the oldest section of San Juan. Dominating the practically land-locked harbor, they are now obsolete, but lend a romantic air to the scene, recalling days of attack by privateers.

THOUGH Juan Ponce de León never found the Fountain of Youth, he did find what he deemed an earthly paradise—the Caribbean island he named “Puerto Rico” or “rich port.” Columbus had discovered it in 1493, but it remained for Ponce de León to conquer the land 16 years later.

The tropic warmth and vegetative lushness which so captured the old conquistador are, of course, still a part of the Puerto Rican picture. Here mahogany trees mature for market in one year instead of three, and sugar cane completes a normal two-year cycle in 18 months. The birth rate, too, is high, making Puerto Rico one of the world's most densely populated areas. It has more people (1,869,000) than its next-island neighbor, the Dominican Republic, on less than one-fifth the land (3,435 square miles).

One of the most favorable spots in the Tropics, Puerto Rico has mountains ranging up to 4,400 feet, but plains dominate its surface. The flat coastal plain is fertile, but the pressure of population has caused the cultivation of the poorer land—even the mountainsides. The lowlands in the North are well watered, but



PUERTO RICO



irrigation is needed in the South.

The island's economy is largely dependent upon sugar, grown since colonial days (the first rude mill was built in 1548). Normally sugar represents two-thirds of its exports, and in the past 15 years the yield has increased 2½ times—despite a static market. Other exports are pineapples, oranges, grapefruit, tobacco (grown for market since 1614), coffee, rum, and fine needlework. Bananas and plantains, the largest fruit crop, are exported but little.

Ruled by 142 Governors, of whom Ponce de León was the first, during its four centuries under the Spanish flag, Puerto Rico has been a territory of the United States since 1898, being ceded at the end of the Spanish-American War. Its Governor is appointed by the President of the United States. A resident commissioner represents it in the Congress of the United States, without a vote. He is chosen in a popular election, as are members of the island's two-house legislature.

Puerto Ricans now buy nine times as many shoes as they did in 1900—a fact considered an index of economic improvement. Schools are credited with being one of the most efficient and up to date in Latin America today, with some 300,000 pupils. Highways, railroads, water and sewage systems, and other public utilities are said to be superior to those of near-by colonies.

The first Rotary Club in Puerto Rico was organized in San Juan, the capital, in 1918. The island's ten Clubs now comprise Rotary's 45th District, other Clubs being in Aguadilla, Arecibo, Caguas, Guayama, Humacao, Mayagüez, Ponce, Río Piedras, and Yauco.

Easternmost Outpost of the U.S.A.



THE PRESIDENTIAL table at a luncheon of the Rotary Club of San Juan, when Admiral William D. Leahy (second from the left), then Governor of Puerto Rico, was inducted as an honorary member of the Club. At his left is José A. E. Rodríguez, now Governor of Rotary International's 45th District. The San Juan Club is the only one on the island which operates bilingually.



A WATER-FRONT scene in San Juan. . . In normal times 90 percent of the trade is with the U.S.A. Among leading imports: rice, beans, lard, codfish, clothing, and agricultural equipment.



ABOVE: A Puerto Rican beauty in her mantón de Manila. . . . (Below) The patio of a private club. . . . Puerto Rico's population is 75 percent white, the rest is Negro. The Borinquenos, native Indians, disappeared by 1582.



LOW-COST Government houses in Ponce, built to alleviate the housing shortage and improve standards of living on the overcrowded island.



ACRES of fine tobacco are raised under cheesecloth high in the mountains of Puerto Rico.



A VIEW of a worker's small shack, set in the midst of his fields. . . . Puerto Ricans love their soil passionately, and are not apt to migrate.



ABOVE: Puerto Rican boys. . . . (Below) A new variety of sugar cane. . . . The island claims several of the largest sugar mills in the world, capable of converting 4 million tons of cane into 500,000 tons of sugar annually.



Puerto Rico. At one time its crop was sold through the Cuban market.

Photos (pp. 28-31): Paul's, Elizabeth Hibbs, Ewing Galloway, De Cou from same.

Buried Treasure—Three Miles Down!

It's petroleum . . . that black gold which makes power for machines and better living for men.

By Eugene Holman

President, Standard Oil Company (New Jersey)

NO Scotland Yard agent, sleuthing for criminals, pursues the chase with greater scientific equipment at his command than modern oil scientists have in their search for petroleum.

These men are, for the most part, wrapped in anonymity. Yet their findings have made history. Many parts of the world, lost in a backwater of poverty for generations, have been vitalized by the finding of oil beneath their soil. Discoveries of the geologist in thickly jungled areas or Arctic wastes have transformed those places from thickets or barren wastes into centers of influence in world economics and politics.

Striking oil made news during the war. The 100-octane gasoline to power fighting planes,* the synthetic rubber on which mechanized units rolled along, the greases that kept the war machine run-

ning smoothly—all depended on oil.

Now the need is even greater. Besides its more obvious uses as gasoline, kerosene, and fuel oil, petroleum produces the asphalt which surfaces the streets and highways you drive on; it waxes containers which keep your milk, bread, and groceries fresh; it helps ink the type for your daily newspapers; in the form of insecticides it helps to keep your home free from pests; and it is present in dozens of items in your medicine chest, from lipsticks to cold cream.†

How do men go about finding this black liquid that is so necessary to modern civilized living?

No geologist can yet point to the ground and announce, "You will find oil at this spot exactly 10,240 feet down." However, with the aid of research, he has brought oil men a long way from the days when a driller would select his location by throwing his hat in the air and drilling where it landed.

Today nearly all oil discoveries are in some measure "scientifically" located. When the modern geologist takes to the field, it is not only with a head full of knowledge, but with a truckload of impressive instruments—each with a special duty to perform in the search for oil.

First of all, the geologist must be as familiar with the unseen interior of the earth as

* See *Faster Than Bullets*, by William F. McDermott, *THE ROTARIAN*, January, 1941. (How Vladimir N. Ipatieff, exiled Russian Army officer, discovered new ways of increasing gasoline's high-octane content.)

† See *Petroleum Goes to College*, by Gustav Egloff, *THE ROTARIAN*, September, 1943. (More than 2,000 products are already made from oil. Peacetime will see the total increase.) Also see *Getting Oil to Where It's Needed*, by Arthur M. Lockhart, *THE ROTARIAN*, August, 1942. (By tanker, pipe line, tank car, and truck.)



Photos: Lofman and Rosskam from Standard Oil Co. of N. J.

A SEISMOGRAPH test for oil. Telltale tremors from underground rocks reveal the depth of rock layers.



with the hills and gulleys around his home town. During the comparatively short time of 60 years or so, science has gathered a wealth of information about this unseen world underfoot.

Imagine, if you can, putting the whole earth under X rays. You would see layer upon layer of dissimilar rock and earth, stacked like varicolored bolts of yard goods in a store. Heat and pressure, through the ages, have crushed these layers—as if Nature were playing a giant accordion. As a result, the layers are irregular, sometimes wavy, sometimes flat. Many of our flattest areas, such as Kansas,* have large mountain ranges just beneath their even surfaces. Ancient shore lines, sea bottoms, sandbars, and beaches, even million-year-old sea water, lie under some of our most arid regions.

TRAPPED in these various layers are the oil-saturated formations that man is so earnestly seeking. Oil is generally considered to be the product of organic materials, plant and animal remains, deposited on the floors of ancient seas, covered by sediment thousands of feet in depth and converted by heat, pressure, and bacterial action into its present liquid state.* Usually it has been found in layers of porous sandstone and limestone—and these are the goal of the geologist. For he looks not for oil, but for formations where oil is most likely to exist.

Today the geologist, exploring a new location, first examines surface outcroppings of rocks for some clue to buried treasure. But suppose there are no surface signs, no rocks he can "read."

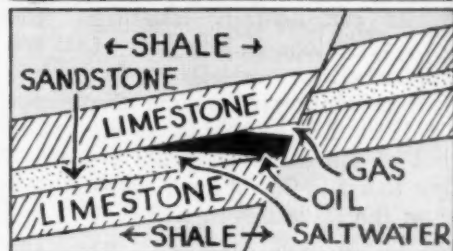
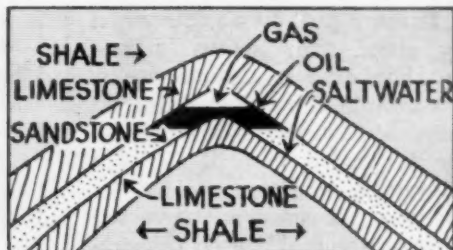
* See *Black Gold at Kilgore*, by Helene Huntington Smith, *THE ROTARIAN*, May, 1942. (An account of the discovery of the world's greatest oil pool—in east Texas.)

ROCK cores (above) may tell if it will pay to drill (see text below). . . . Right: Diagrams of typical formations which trap the oil.

Then his exploration really becomes complicated. He enlists the aid of the geophysicist, who applies his knowledge of gravity, magnetic attraction of rocks, and the speed of sound waves and electric currents through the earth.

Without surface signs, the geologist must go, either in person or with tools and instruments, as deep into the earth as possible. Mine shafts and caves enable him to travel down through the earth. He might ask permission to bail out a farm well and be lowered down to see the earth structure on its slimy walls. But where a cave, well, or mine is not handy, and they seldom are, he probably will start probing with a core drill. The core drill works like a vast elongated biscuit cutter. It consists of a pipe on the end of which is a bit, made of specially hardened steel and often studded with diamond chips, that drills down into the earth. As it grinds downward, a core or cross-section sample of the rocks through which it passes is packed into the pipe. The core drill can pierce several thousand feet of solid rock and provides the geologist with a perfect picture of the formation which was drilled.

Then, because the naked eye cannot accurately identify the various rocks, the geologist calls upon more experts. The core is given a chemical analysis for identifying minerals and is microscoped for fossils. A single tiny fossil found in the core might be the one clue that tells the geologist that the section of rock came from this or that layer. It may be the



very piece that, as in a jigsaw puzzle makes the whole pattern clear.

The seismograph, the instrument that scientists have used for years to record earthquakes, has been modified to aid the geologist in his search for oil. Mounted in a truck, this instrument goes right along to the area to be explored. There, like doctors with a stethoscope, the seismograph crew "listens" for telltale tremors from underground rocks. First they drill a small-diameter hole down through the surface soil to solid rock, then lower an explosive charge and set it off. The shock of the man-made earthquake echoes back to the surface from various rock layers and the reverberations are noted by a sensitive recording device. The resultant irregular lines on a strip of paper look like "doodles" to the average person, but to experts who interpret them they reveal depth and angles of hidden rock layers.

HOWEVER, the earth has her own jokers. She is like a big safe, and even after trying all combinations until you finally open it up, there still may be no oil where you are looking. Nearly nine out of every ten exploratory wells drilled today are dry holes. And the seismograph, invaluable in places like Oklahoma, is less useful where there are no good "reflecting" rocks.

Gravity, the force that keeps us from spilling overboard into space, has been put to work look-

ing for rock structures. Gravity exerts more pull on objects when they stand over heavy rocks—less when over less dense rocks. For example, a house standing on a ridge of heavy granite weighs a little bit more than if it were standing on sandstone.

By using a very sensitive instrument, the gravimeter, the geophysicist can actually measure minute variations in the pull of invisible rock structures.

Most revolutionary among the methods used in searching for oil is that of soil analysis. This attempts to locate the oil itself, rather than the structure in which it might be hidden. Soil samples are taken from a few feet beneath the surface and put through minute chemical analysis for traces of hydrocarbons. The idea is that though oil might be imprisoned under layers of heavy rock, very small quantities escape to the sur-

sulting "signature" of the rocks is recognized by the geologist.

When the Seminole field of Oklahoma was opened in 1928, speed was the watchword for drilling. On midnight, November 14, 71 brightly lighted drilling rigs that had had steam up for two hours pierced the earth with a clatter and roar in a race to reach the rich Wilcox sand. One rig made 600 feet of hole in six hours—but the hole was so crooked that only the first 200 feet could be used in the eventual well!

Today this would never happen because various devices are used to insure drilling a straight hole. One of them is a motion-picture camera. This is how it is used: The driller lowers into the hole a tube of steel, containing a mechanical timing device, a motion-picture camera, a plumb bob, and a compass. Like a Rube Goldberg contraption, the timing device operates the camera and controls the lighting flashes for film exposures. The camera records the position of the suspended plumb bob in relation to the compass beneath it. Suspended by a wire, the entire instrument takes a picture every few minutes for a sufficient number of hours to survey the entire depth of the hole.

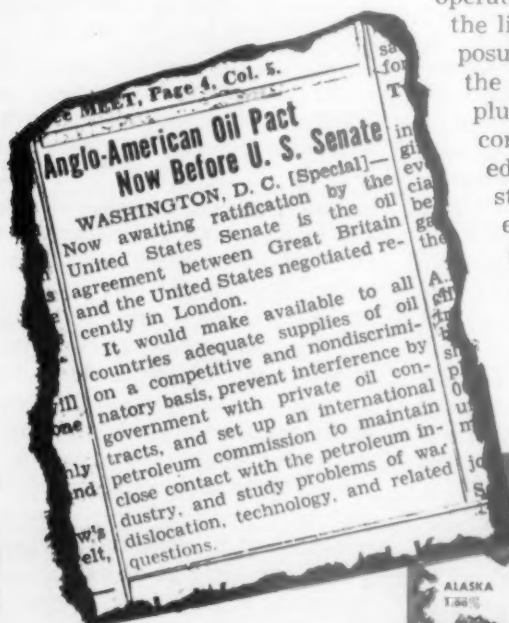
Petroleum-industry methods have been so improved that overall

drilling time per foot is even better than it was when speed alone was the slogan. Furthermore, whereas the first oil well was only 69 feet deep, a recent well was drilled to 16,000 feet.

Another thing that astounds the average visitor to an oil field might be described as an underground "machine gun." This is a specially built gun which is lowered down into the hole and fired electrically from aboveground. One by one bullets perforate the steel casing of the hole, allowing the oil, if there is any, to flow into the casing and rise to the surface under pressure from gas imprisoned with it.

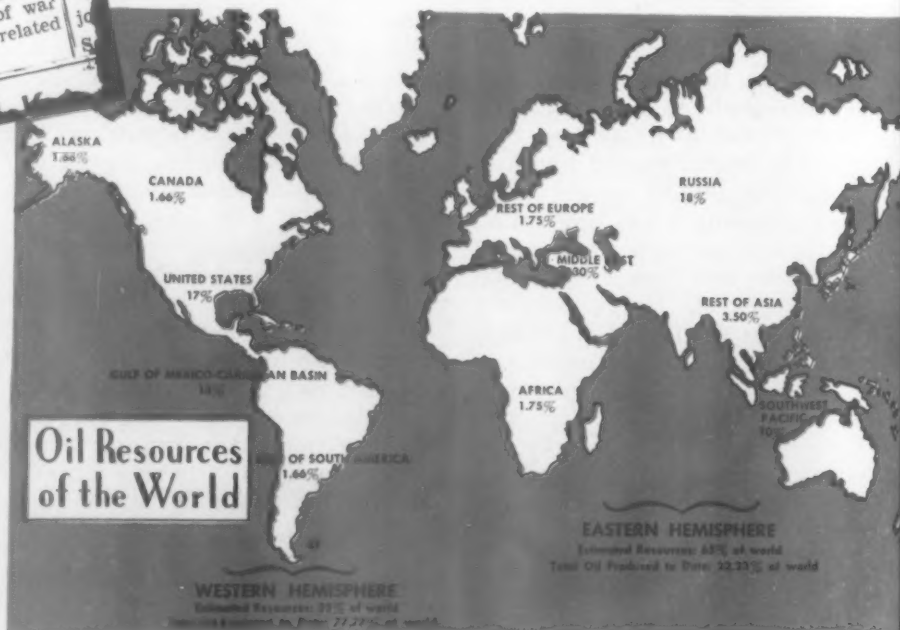
Geologists, geophysicists, chemists—in fact, all oil scientists—are at work daily developing newer and more accurate ways to detect oil. A goodly portion of the proved oil reserves of the world—20 billion barrels in the United States alone!—would not have been found without their labors.

Science, however, has by no means taken the gamble out of the search. Oil men still remain adventurers and pioneers into the unknown—in the same sense that their forefathers were explorers of the surface of this vast land. Each day brings them a little closer to solving the ultimate riddle of "where is oil," and finding this vital and elusive product, which has become so much a part of our daily lives.



face, leaving traces in the soil.

By using the "electric log," the geologist goes a step further and "reads" underground rock without actually seeing it. This instrument lowered into a drilling well measures the surrounding rock's resistance to an electric current. It literally "shocks" information out of the earth. Certain rocks have a high resistance to electricity, others low resistance. At the surface, a recorder charts the variations in resistance to an electric current, and the re-



Peeps at Things to Come

PRESENTED BY HILTON IRA JONES, PH.D.

● **Half-Hatched Eggs.** The most worthless thing in my boyhood days was a half-hatched egg. Now half a million American hens are already laying eggs that will be half hatched. Thanks to the work of a Vanderbilt University scientist, vaccines for typhus, influenza, and many other diseases are produced commercially in these half-hatched eggs. The eggs—only large, pure-white ones are used—are collected more often than usual and are shipped in trucks at incubation temperature to a laboratory where the embryo is inoculated with the virus through an aperture at the air-cell end of the egg. The break in the cell is then sealed and the egg returned to the incubator. The virus multiplies and the desired antigen, as well as the infected material, is produced in the embryo.

● **Vitamin C in Canning.** When a housewife wishes to can fruits or vegetables for display purposes and have them retain all the fine colors of the fresh produce, she should use vitamin C tablets, 125 mg. to a pint, according to two scientists. Vitamin C is ascorbic acid, and is usually sold at drugstores in the 100-mg.-size tablets. It is at least harmless, if not beneficial, and by its use the darkening of fruits in canning can be avoided.

● **Glassless Greenhouses.** Unless United States Department of Agriculture scientists are mistaken, we may soon be using our basements for greenhouses, substituting fluorescent lighting for sunshine. Since temperature and humidity can be more easily controlled in conventional buildings than in greenhouses, why go to the trouble of having them if sunlight is unnecessary? Naturally, the duration and intensity of lighting will vary with different plants, but these can easily be determined. With fluorescent lights now readily available, many of us will be giving the new discovery a trial.

● **Rubber Bonder.** A recently announced rubber cement for bonding metals, woods, plastics, and ceramic materials to themselves or to each other is said to have superior bonding qualities in many of its applications. It may be used in place of rivets or screws. The new adhesive, used for metal-to-metal bonding, has a shear strength of 3,250 pounds per square inch and a tension strength of 4,000 pounds per square inch in bonding wood and plastics to aluminum, which presents extreme difficulties of adhesion. The wood and plastics were torn because the strength of the bond was greater than that of the

material. Unfortunately, heat and pressure are necessary to obtain the best results.

● **Hay Drier Perfected.** Cows won't have to worry about their vitamins when farmers use a recently perfected hay drier that enables them to produce a better-quality crop as well as saving them time. The new hay-drying system consists of a motor-driven blower with proper control and a number of air ducts which are laid on the floor of a hayloft or barn. When the drier is in use, the hay is piled on top of the ducts and the air, driven through the ducts by the blower, escapes through vents. The system practically eliminates spontaneous combustion, a constant threat where hay is stored in a building. It also abolishes one of the farmer's largest sources of loss—damaged or completely destroyed hay crops left to cure in the field. According to farm experts, about 30 percent of the best part of a hay crop is lost when the leaves fall off and the sun bakes out the nutrient in the natural drying process.

● **Tryptophane.** Animals may be fed all the carbohydrates, fats, and proteins they can eat and yet slowly starve. All that is necessary is to have the protein diet constantly short one of the essential 19 alpha amino acids into which proteins split on digestion. Conversely, if we had all these amino acids pure in little jars, a mixture could easily be made which would adequately support the body in full health without any protein at all. The one most important amino acid, and the one most apt to be deficient, especially if milk casein is used as the protein, is tryptophane. Consequently, the recent announcement

of the commercial synthesis of abundant supplies of this critical and essential amino acid is a matter of greatest importance to us all because of its nutritional and therapeutic value. It will probably be added to foods, as vitamins are now.

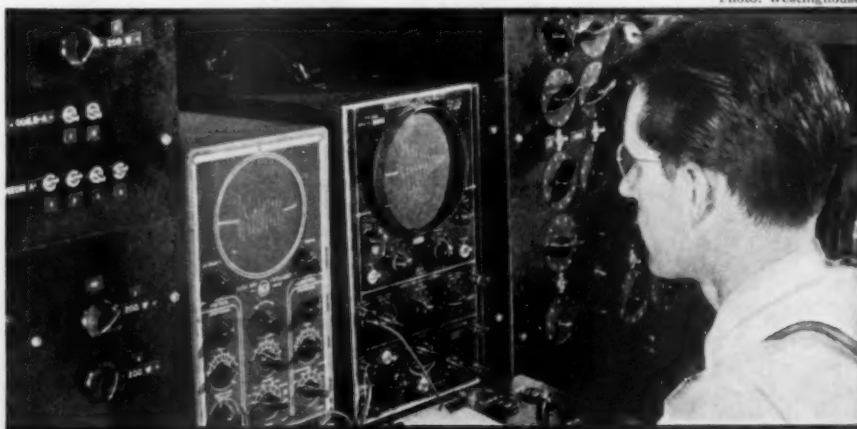
● **Soybean Fire Foam.** A liquid made from soybeans is now available which when mixed with water and air by means of a special nozzle produces a thick, clinging blanket of foam that is said to put out quickly even the worst gasoline fire. Five gallons of the liquid produces 900 gallons of foam in a few seconds. Industrial and municipal fire departments should find many uses for it.

● **Paint-on Insulation.** Developed for the United States Army, a new type of heat insulation which can be painted on all sorts of objects—even the crankcase and engine of an automobile to improve Winter driving—is now available to the general public.

● **Santocel.** Santocel is another new organic derivative of silica (sand). Not a liquid, oil, grease, or resin, as the silicones are, it is rather a powder that looks like snow, weighs only a few ounces per cubic foot, and is twice as effective an insulator as cork. It not only is used for filling the walls of refrigerators and the like, where it makes more space available by allowing for thinner walls, but is especially recommended as an insulating agent to be quilted between two layers of fabric for coats, quilts, comforters, and sleeping bags. Its great efficiency comes from the fact that the whole material is chiefly a mass of millions of very small, nonconnecting air cells. It is this quality, coupled with the fact that it does not soften with water, which makes it so useful for life preservers and life rafts.

Letters to Dr. Jones may be addressed in care of THE ROTARIAN Magazine, 35 East Wacker Drive, Chicago 1, Illinois.

Photo: Westinghouse



INTRICATE problems in mathematics prove "duck soup" to this newly developed electrical robot "quiz master"—and in a fraction of the time needed to solve them by usual methods. The apparatus utilizes electricity

flowing through wires and coils within the robot to perform all computations and to write the answer with an electronic beam on a fluorescent screen. With it one "1,200-day problem" was solved in only ten days.



EAST HAVEN, CONNECTICUT



BEDFORD, INDIANA



HEMPSTEAD, NEW YORK

Christmas Cheer!

EVERY year, everywhere, Rotarians find ways to help Kris Kringle—that jolly old chap with the long whiskers and big heart. Here are a few examples of ways in which typical groups supported his 1944 visit. They offer suggestions for 1945.

Parties were held for underprivileged youngsters in East Haven, Conn.; Mimico-New Toronto, Ont., Canada; Summerville-Trion, Ga.; and Taunton, Mass. Crippled kiddies were fêted in Oshawa, Ont., Canada; Emporia, Kans.; Salem, Ohio; Lakewood, Ohio; and St. Joseph-Benton Harbor, Mich. Theater parties were sponsored in Bedford, Ind., and Bay City, Mich.

Among Clubs entertaining youths at luncheons were Montclair, N. J., and the Wilshire Club of Los Angeles, Calif. Youngsters of servicemen were partied in Hempstead, N. Y.; while several groups—including Vincennes, Ind., and Wilmette, Ill.—fêted orphans.

Hancock, Md., Rotarians sent Christmas letters to service personnel from that community; while injured nurses benefited from the generosity of Inglewood, Calif., Rotarians. The Rotary Club of St. John's, Nf., filled hampers with food for the needy.

—THE SCRATCHPAD MAN



OSHAWA, ONTARIO

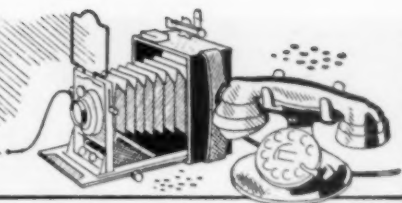


MONTCLAIR, NEW JERSEY



MIMICO-NEW TORONTO, ONTARIO

Rotary Reporter



Seek \$500,000 for Cuban Cripples

As the result of the active interest of HAVANA, CUBA, Rotarians, their community will soon have a \$500,000 rehabilitation center for the crippled. It will be named in honor of the late Franklin Delano Roosevelt "because he was a great humanitarian and a true friend of the peoples of Latin America, and because he was the greatest example in history of a man conquering a physical handicap." The HAVANA Rotary Club is raising funds for the center, which when completed will be turned over to a special foundation. Several universities in the United States have offered special scholarships which will provide Cubans with training in the operation of the center.

Old Clothes Were Dearer Than Deer

When ANTIGONISH, N. S., CANADA, Rotarians received their weekly Club bulletin recently, they noticed therein a timely warning. The deer season opened the same day that the Club's drive for old clothes started. It was suggested that hunters who laid off their old coats for red shirts might not find the old coats upon their return.

4th Object Is in the Bag (Mail)

Through the facilities of the mail service, Rotary Clubs around the world are able to keep their interests and activities along Fourth Object lines very much alive. For instance, the CLAPHAM, ENGLAND, Club has kept up outside contacts through correspondence with Rotarians overseas. . . . Members of the Rotary Club of TORRANCE, CALIF., are planning to start friendship-by-mail with Rotarians holding similar classifications in Australia, Canada, and England.

Indian Clubs Solve Problems

Problems involving health and public welfare are, as elsewhere, ever present in India, and Rotary Clubs in that land are constantly on the alert to solve them. The Rotary Club of NASIK, for example, has ordered 2,000 doses of antiplague vaccine for the benefit of the poor in combating a plague which had been raging in a virulent form. . . . The Rotary Club of RATLAM reports progress on a baby-welfare center, the first of three soon to be in operation.

For several years the Rotary Club of JAMSHEDPUR, INDIA, has been doing an

unusual bit of Community Service through its Leprosy Relief Committee. Last year nearly 32,000 persons were examined, 5,000 homes were visited, and 43 new cases were detected. Since the program was inaugurated in 1939, a total of 194,506 examinations have been made, including 138,989 reexaminations. Noting a need for a full-fledged hospital for leprosy patients, the Committee has provided temporarily for 12 additional beds at a leprosy hospital. Most of the 10,000 rupees (approximately \$3,000) was raised the first day of the drive for funds.

'Capital Service' You Could Call It

To Rotarians in CANBERRA, Australia's capital city, Community Service is more than lip service. The Club's long suit is hospitality to service personnel stationed in the dis-

trict and those coming home on leave. The city has two active service clubs, each with a Rotarian as president and with Rotarians on committees. For four years the Club itself paid the upkeep of two men in the Red Cross prisoner-of-war scheme—£100 a year—and supplied all newspapers and magazines to local military establishments. Five years ago the Club founded a YMCA branch, which still has seven Rotarians on its board of 12.

Club Helps Youth Take to the Air

Geared to the Air Age is a youth project of the Rotary Club of BELLFLOWER, CALIF. It's the sponsorship of Civil Air Patrol cadet flight training—which provides a fundamental education in aviation for boys and girls of the community in the 15-to-18 age group. The program



WHILE THIS doesn't depict a picnic, members of the Rotary Club of Auckland, New Zealand, had a "picnic" when they saw it. It is a copy of a poster which links 17 Club members and their classifications, and which was recently "unveiled" at an evening of fellowship.



ROTARY remained active in many communities in China throughout the war years. This picture shows members of the Club in Lanchow, snapped at their meeting place in mid-1944.

has also been an aid in lowering juvenile delinquency. Last Summer the boys in the group spent two weeks at a Ferry Command base, and the girls enjoyed a week at a WAC camp. An expansion program is now being planned to enlarge the flight to a squadron status consisting of 50 or more adults, who will receive the same training on an expanded scale.

Barbecue Is a Happy Cue

Many Rotary Clubs have found that barbecue meetings are a cue to a pleasant hour. The Rotary Club of BALDWIN, KANS., for example, recently found that an outdoor beef barbecue at the home of its Program Chairman (see cut) was nearly 100 percent perfect as a stimulator of attendance at the Club's picnic for members and their ladies.

A chicken barbecue was one of the attractions at a recent intercity meeting sponsored by the Rotary Clubs of TURLOCK, LIVINGSTON, and ATWATER, CALIF., which also attracted guests from near-by Clubs in PATTERSON, MERCED, MODESTO, and TRACY.

The TURLOCK Club has had other unusual "epicurean enterprises." A turkey dinner, completely prepared by the losing team (see cut), was the payoff in an attendance contest. Then the other day a member gave the Club a Vocational Service talk on dehydrated peaches—and fed his listeners some of them.

They Hit Their Closets Hard

During the first United National Clothing Collection last Spring the Rotary Club of EGGERTSVILLE-SNYDER, N. Y., combined forces with the local Kiwanis Club, the town volunteer fire companies, and the near-by Rotary Club of WILLIAMSVILLE to collect an aggregate of 60,000 pounds of used clothing. This was an average of ten pounds per home, compared with the then national average of two pounds. Another wartime project of



ENGINEER Robert Mitchell turns chef to regale Rotarians in Baldwin, Kans. (see item). . . . And in Turlock, Calif. (below), the losers in a contest pay off by fixing a "spread." Captain of the losing team was Francis Fiorini, third from the right.



Photo: Lindholm

the EGGERTSVILLE-SNYDER Club is the regular collection of magazines for distribution to servicemen at railroad terminals in near-by BUFFALO. . . . Another record in the clothing drive is that of the THIENSVILLE-MEQUON, WIS., Rotary Club, with an average of 16 pounds per person on a population basis. . . . Rotarians coöperated with another service group in SHAMOKIN, PA., with a Rotarian heading the drive. The total amount of clothing collected was in excess of 45 tons.

Won't That Buy 201,086 Bottles?

When Rotarians of THOMASVILLE, N. C., were recently challenged to a softball game by the local Lions Club, they accepted with enthusiasm, for they saw a chance to boost the Rotary School Milk Fund through the sale of tickets and advertising in a souvenir program—and also engage in some real sport. Proceeds (\$1,850) were sufficient to enable the Club to look toward an even more helpful and healthful year than the one just completed, when 130,445 half pints of milk were distributed at a cost of approximately \$1,200.

Swim Classes for Lads and Lasses

Though it is now too chilly to dip into the waters of Lake Ontario, some 125 youngsters of COBOURG, ONT., CANADA, still recall the swimming lessons they enjoyed last Summer under the auspices of the local Rotary Club. The youngsters—and their sponsors as well—are looking forward to the 1946 season.

Philadelphia Aids Gent with Whiskers

Just as certain as Christmas rolls around and letters begin pouring into the mail for Santa Claus, the jolly old gent knows he will receive a good, "giving" letter from the Rotary Club of PHILADELPHIA, PA. Last year the Club advised him that it had \$1,500 to be given to the Rotary Club of CHUNGKING, CHINA, for distribution among those in distress. This year the

check is the same size, and is to be given to the Rotary Club of MANILA, THE PHILIPPINES, for the same purpose.

Talk Lend-Lease across Atlantic

Rotarians in CHICAGO, ILL., and NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE, ENGLAND, have been considering the question: Should the principles of Lend-Lease be continued indefinitely to hasten economic rehabilitation of America's European allies? The English group sent its published conclusions to the CHICAGO Rotary Club, which then went into the aspects of the problem at a special meeting.

Town Wears Tags to Benefit Blind

When the Canadian National Institute for the Blind started its recent campaign for funds, the Rotary Club of MALARTIC, QUE., CANADA, helped the cause along in its community by organizing the local drive. Girl Guides offered their services for a tag day, and Rotarians volunteered to collect from businessmen. P. S.: The drive was a success.

Quarter Century for 22 Clubs

Twenty-two more Rotary Clubs reach their 25th birthdays in December. Congratulations to them all. They are VINELAND, N. J.; Fall River, Mass.; Niles, Mich.; New Bern, N. C.; Columbia, Pa.; Oxnard, Calif.; Covington, Ky.; Hopkinsville, Ky.; East Liverpool, Ohio; Grafton, W. Va.; Covington-Hot Springs, Va.; Clear Lake, Iowa; Hilo, Hawaii; Queens Borough, N. Y.; Greenville, Tenn.; Hillsdale, Mich.; Terrell, Tex.; Wellington, Kans.; Andalusia, Ala.; Portland, Ind.; Owego, N. Y.; and Torquay, England.

Build Bridge to Pleasure Island

Though the only word for the sea at LAMBERTVILLE, N. J., is *brrrr!* just now, residents are looking forward to next Summer, when they can again enjoy the water around an island near the mainland. Each year local Rotarians heave to with abounding energy and erect a sturdy footbridge (see cut) to the island—which they "roll up" again when the season is over.

Waves Wand: Houses Appear

The housing shortage is less acute in SELBYVILLE, DEL., than it used to be. When that community was in immediate need of 25 houses, the local Rotary Club invited the town board (one member is a Rotarian) to a meeting at which members voted to guarantee the construction of at least 21 houses for self-occupancy or rental. Plans were suggested to the town board for the opening of present vacant lots for home construction.

Spare Change Goes to Work

The small change left over after members of the Rotary Club of TORRINGTON, WYO., bought their meal tickets at a recent meeting was tossed into a dish. And it was just the dish to start the Club off on a new project. Now [Continued on page 60]



Photo: Rotarian George Hoole
USING the approved grip, these members of the Rotary Club of Charlotte, N. C., make short work of the cooled watermelon supply at the Club's 39th annual picnic



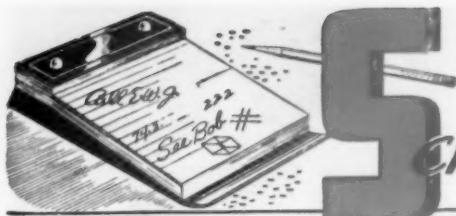
IN STYLE again, The Old Gray Bonnet was an instantaneous hit recently in Staunton, Va., when the Rotary Club provided a melodious ladies' night entertainment. Several professional soloists augmented the Club's own popular chorus, "The Buckaroos."



COME SUMMER again this scene will be reenacted in Lambertville, N. J. Every year members of the Rotary Club doff their "meeting togs" and gather at the water's edge—where they erect a footbridge to a nearby island for Summer fun (also see item).



STEADY NERVES were needed to win the potato-on-the-spoon race which highlighted the recent second annual field day sponsored by the Rotary Club of Croton-on-Hudson, N. Y., for students in the local schools. There were 315 entrants in the 18 events, with medals and ribbons for all winners, and generous portions of ice cream for all.



'MR. ROTARY.' A recent editorial in the Cleveland, Ohio, *Press* paid tribute to ARCH C. KLUMPH, of Cleveland, President of Rotary International in 1916-17. Entitled "They Call Him Mr. Rotary and Rightly So," the piece was written by a fellow Rotarian, LOUIS B. SELTZER, editor of the *Press*, who recalled his first interview with ROTARIAN KLUMPH, when the latter was elected to Rotary's highest office in 1916. In part he wrote: "The years have spun by. ARCH is now in his 76th year. Everybody marvels at him. He is straight, slim, energetic, keenly interested in business, life, music, civic and world affairs. He has lived a full life and now is devoting most of his time and effort to the slogan of the Club of which he is President Emeritus—'He Profits Most Who Serves Best.' . . . He has become a human symbol, the symbol of the very Club to which he has given so much. As CORNELIUS MCGILLICUDDY [CONNIE MACK] is known as 'Mister Baseball,' so, too, is ARCH KLUMPH known as 'Mister Rotary.' . . ."

Unique. The Rotary-attendance record of COLONEL CHARLES F. POE, a member of the Rotary Club of Boulder, Colo.,

is probably unique among Rotarians in military service. From the time he went overseas in June, 1942, until late this Fall, when he was transferred to duty in Germany, he was able to keep his Rotary attendance perfect. He visited Rotary Clubs in various communities in England, Wales, Algeria, Tunisia, and France.

New Faces. There are two new faces in the official family of Rotary International. CHARLES E. WHITE, of Belfast, Northern Ireland, has been chosen to succeed FRED R. UNWIN, also of Belfast, who resigned as Representative of Rotary's District 16, for the remainder of 1945-46. . . . MIGUEL HERREJON, of Morelia, Mexico, is Acting Governor of District 24, during such time as GOVERNOR DARIO PADILLA, of Mexicali, is unable to serve. GOVERNOR PADILLA recently had the misfortune to lose his warehouse through a fire.

Returns. After six years' service with the French Army, the French Maquis, and later with the Free French Forces, ALEXANDRE APOSTOL, a member of the Rotary Club of Clapham, England, has returned home. It was particularly ap-

propriate that he addressed his Club on the day following the Japanese surrender. He was awarded his second Croix de Guerre for his military exploits.

Travels. A highlight of the recent Midwest tour of Rotary's International President, T. A. WARREN, of Wolverhampton, England, was his participation in ceremonies welcoming a new Rotary Club. When guest speaker at a meeting in Dodge City, Kans., the President accepted the application of the provisional Rotary Club of Johnson, Kans. The next day he presented a charter to the reborn Club of Carmen, Okla., at a meeting in Alva, Okla. PRESIDENT WARREN also attended meetings of Clubs in Nebraska, Colorado, Missouri, Kentucky, and Tennessee, and then returned to Chicago, Ill., in mid-October for a series of Committee meetings. His November and December schedule then carried him to Rotary Clubs in Ohio, Kentucky, Tennessee, Virginia, Washington, D. C., North Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, Missouri, and Kansas. He is being accompanied on his tours by MRS. WARREN and by REGINALD COOMBE, a Past President of the Rotary Club of London, England.

Author. *Observations on the San Francisco Conference of the United Nations* is the title of a booklet by J. RAYMOND TIFFANY, of Hoboken, N. J., a Past First Vice-President of Rotary International and a Past Chairman of the Magazine Committee. He was one of the consultants provided by Rotary In-



Cubine

A PRACTICING lawyer in Martinsville, Virginia, where he is commonwealth's attorney for the city, IRVIN W. CUBINE is a former city attorney, and a former judge of the juvenile and domestic-relations court of Henry County, Virginia. "DIRECTOR IRVIN" is a trustee of the Martinsville Community Fund and of the Virginia Society for Crippled Children, and is a past president of the Martinsville Civic Council. He is vice-chairman of his Boy Scout District Council. A member of the Rotary Club of Martinsville since 1930, he is a Past President of that

Meet Your Directors

Brief biographical profiles of two of the 14 men who make up Rotary's international Board. More next month.

Club, and has served Rotary International as District Governor and Committee member. He is a member of the Headquarters (Location-Sites) Committee, and of the Nominating Committee for President of Rotary International for 1946-47.

Massachusetts-born, FRED K. JONES, of Spokane, Washington, is president of a business property company which manages office buildings and conducts a general insurance business, and he heads a realty company. He is vice-president of the City Plan Commission of Spokane, and a director of the Washington State Reclamation Association, and has served on the Washington Advisory Tax Commission. He has been president of numerous professional and civic organizations, including the Spokane Realty Board, Pacific Northwest Real Estate Association, and the Chamber of Commerce. "DIRECTOR

FRED" is a Past President of the Rotary Club of Spokane, of which he has been a member since 1929. A Past District Governor, he is now on the Magazine Committee and also on the Headquarters (Location-Sites) Committee and the Nominating Committee for President of Rotary International for 1946-47.



Jones

ternational for the United States State Department at the Conference.

Anniversary. THE REV. DR. E. LESLIE PIDGEON, an honorary member of the Rotary Club of Montreal, Que., Canada, who served as President of Rotary International in 1917-18, recently observed an anniversary—his 20th year as pastor of the Erskine and American United Church in Montreal.

Memorial. The memory of the late FRANK K. FAIRCHILD, a Past President of the Rotary Club of Brooklyn, N. Y., and a prominent mortician, will be perpetuated by the National Foundation of Funeral Service in the \$500,000 research



MISS Margaret Truman visits the Rotary Club of Independence, Mo. (in which her father, Harry S. Truman, President of the United States, holds honorary membership). She is shown receiving gift copies of the book *This Man Truman*, from Rotarian K. L. Graham. Independence is the Truman home town.

and educational center it will soon build to serve the field of funeral service. The Foundation's model preparation room will be named in memory of ROTARIAN FAIRCHILD in tribute to his unselfish efforts to elevate the science of embalming, and his leadership in civic and philanthropic work.

Committees. Several international Committees of Rotary were in session in Chicago, Ill., during October. Here are brief reports on what they did:

Headquarters.—The Headquarters (Location-Sites) Committee met October 15-19. It will reconvene December 5 and 6, after which it will draft its report to the Board.

Committee members present included CARL E. BOLTE, of Slater, Mo., Chairman; IRVIN W. CUBINE, of Martinsville, Va.; DOANE R. FARR, of Clinton, Okla.; CARLOS HOERNING, of Santiago, Chile; FRED K. JONES, of Spokane, Wash.; and JOHN B. REILLY, of Whittier, Calif. OLIVER C. MCINTYRE, of Edmonton, Alta., Canada, and HERBERT J. TAYLOR, of Chicago, Ill., were unable to attend.

Magazine.—Meeting October 19 and 20, the Magazine Committee discussed plans for the observance of "THE ROTARIAN Week," considered the difficulties created by a three-week printers' strike, and made plans for further improving the magazine as soon as paper restrictions and other limitations are relaxed.

Present were LYMAN L. HILL, of Evansville, Ind., Chairman; STANLEY R. CLAGUE, of Chicago, Ill.; CARLOS HOERNING, of Santiago, Chile; FRED K. JONES, of Spokane, Wash.; and C. REEVE VAN NEMAN, of Albany, N. Y. T. J. REES, of Swansea, Wales, was unable to attend.

Finance.—Meeting October 22 and 23, the Finance Committee received and studied auditors' reports for the fiscal year ending June 30, and approved a condensed version which will be sent to all Rotary Club Presidents and Secretaries. The Committee also reviewed the budget for the current year and recommended to the Board several revisions in established income and expense appropriations to meet developments since the budget was prepared in the Spring. Consideration was given to the future of finances of Rotary International in light of growth of the organization and its restoration in parts of the world where it was temporarily excluded because of the war.

All members were on hand, including PERCY HODGSON, of Pawtucket, R. I., Chairman; HARRY C. BULKELEY, of Abingdon, Ill.; TOM J. DAVIS, of Butte, Mont.; NORMAN G. FOSTER, of Ottawa, Ont., Canada; and J. EDD McLAUGHLIN, of Ralls, Tex.

Investment.—The Investment Committee met October 23 and reviewed Rotary's investments in various countries, and selected securities for the investment of additional funds set aside by the Board of Directors.

All Committee members were present: J. EDD McLAUGHLIN, of Ralls, Tex., Chairman; SILVESTER SCHIELE, of Chicago, Ill., Treasurer of Rotary International; and HERBERT J. TAYLOR, of Chicago, Ill.

Executive.—The Executive Committee of the Board of Directors met October 24-26 with a heavy agenda. Among decisions of general interest are the following:

Special efforts are to be made to put each reestablished Rotary Club in contact with some established Club which



CANES were the vogue—if two can make a vogue—at the recent PPAC meeting (see page 6). Both temporarily hors de combat, Past President Armando de Arruda Pereira (left), of São Paulo, Brazil, sports a husky bamboo, and Past President Tom J. Davis, of Butte, Montana, a utilitarian wood.

is interested, and which can be helpful to the new Club.

District Conferences for 1946 are to be two-day affairs wherever possible.

A series of conferences will be held at the Central Office in Chicago, Ill., for Presidents and Executive Secretaries of larger Clubs, starting in February.

Institutes of International Understanding will be extended to areas outside the United States, Canada, Newfoundland, and Bermuda, with 50 percent of the cost being paid by the Rotary Foundation.

The place for the 1946 International Assembly was agreed upon, but will not be announced until final negotiations have been approved. The final session, however, will be held June 7 in Atlantic City, N. J., at the close of the Conven-



GLENN C. MEAD (center), Rotary's international President in 1912-13, a member of the Philadelphia, Pa., Rotary Club, receives honorary membership in the Club in Corry, Pa.,

his home town—which he has provided with a park. Past Club President A. M. Litz presents him with a plaque while William S. Croft, 1944-45 Club President, looks on.

tion, which will be held June 2-7. ROTARIAN WALTER R. JENKINS, of Houston, Tex., was appointed as song leader.

A Rotary Institute will be held for present and past officers of Rotary International at the same time and place as the International Assembly.

Three issues of a quarterly bulletin will be published during 1945-46, containing a brief digest of selected articles on youth activities. Distribution will be

to Clubs in the United States, Canada, Newfoundland, and Bermuda.

The length of time which reestablished Clubs were inactive because of the war will be counted in determining eligibility of past service and senior active membership.

Present were T. A. WARREN, of Wolverhampton, England, Chairman; HERBERT J. TAYLOR, of Chicago, Ill.; RICHARD H. WELLS, of Pocatello, Idaho; and

GEOFFREY A. WHEABLE, of London, Ont., Canada. CARL E. BOLTE, of Slater, Mo., was unable to attend.

Oldest? Iron Mountain, Mich. Rotarians are wondering if there is a Rotary Club anywhere in the world with a Secretary older than their faithful JOHN M. GARVEY, who recently celebrated his 85th birthday. On that occasion his fellow Rotarians paid him special tribute. ROTARIAN GARVEY has been Secretary since his Club was organized in 1921—except for one year



Garvey

when he "took time out" to serve as Club President. He is just as active in business as he is in Rotary, operating a cleaning establishment. . . . Now comes word about a runner-up, ALEX N. TAYLOR, of Henderson, Ky., who nearly qualifies for the title of "oldest Secretary." He has served his Club as Secretary for 27 years, and when he recently observed his 84th birthday, fellow members presented him with a sweater. In making the presentation ROTARIAN LEIGH HARRIS pointed out that while Ponce de Léon had missed the Fountain of Youth, SECRETARY TAYLOR had found it.

Important 'If.' There are both truth and poetry in the Vocational Service sentiments expressed in this verse, penned by JOHN BERT GRAHAM, of Waxahachie, Tex., a Past Rotary District Governor:

IF
If I but owned a little shop,
I'd see that my employees hop
To meet a buyer at the door;
And not look like it was a bore
To wait on folks. I'd make folks feel
That when they finished up a deal,
Both they and I were gainers. For
When customers came in my store
I'd want continuing goodwill!
To be the reason why my till
Was filled with cash. And, after all,
The forthright way you hit the ball
Determines if you lose or win.
My motto'd be, "Let's dig right in,
And make each customer a friend.
Who'll stick with us until the end."

Welcome! The Rotary Club of West Maitland, Australia, has acknowledged appreciation for courtesies extended to youths from that area who were in the United States during the war years. In turn, the Club now wants it known that it desires to extend fellowship to any American Rotarians, or their sons or relatives, who happen to be with service personnel in the West Maitland area.

—THE SCRATCHPAD MAN

Rotary Events Calendar

December 5-6—Headquarters (Location-Sites) Committee meets in Cheyenne, Wyo.

December 10-11—Constitution and By-Laws Committee meets in Chicago, Ill.

December 9-12—Rotary Foundation Committee meets in Salt Lake City, Utah.



SONS of Rotarians and other youths from the local schools in Bondi Junction, Australia, could pass a stiff examination on the Ro-

tary movement, for every year some 40 of them are guests of the local Rotary Club at an informative boys' night entertainment.



PROOF that the air age has arrived was in evidence when the Rotary Club in Winthrop, Mass., recently flew to Portland, Me.,

for an intercity meeting. All but three of the 27 Winthrop Rotarians making the trip were able to book passage on the airliner.



DESIGNED by Rotarian Ernest L. Swarts, of Rockford, Ill., this beautiful walnut cabinet holds his Club's membership badges,

gavel, cards for visiting Rotarians, a guest register, the Club's bell, cog wheels, the speaker's stand, and other Club equipment.



Has your own SELF-INTEREST ever talked to YOU about Agriculture?

YOU: Why should I worry about agriculture? That isn't my business. Farmers are in good shape now. Show me how to get some merchandise for our customers. That's my big self-interest now.

SELF-INTEREST: That is a problem, all right. But remember your history—agriculture was allowed to waste away and the whole Roman Empire fell apart. No nation has ever survived the destruction of its agriculture. In our country, in just one year, the equivalent of 12,775 one-hundred-acre farms went out of production.

YOU: I see your point. But let's leave it to the farmers, the Department of Agriculture, and the Agricultural Colleges.

SELF-INTEREST: They are doing a splendid job, but they need your help—everyone's help.

YOU: Well, I've heard about people meddling with farmers. How far did they get?

SELF-INTEREST: That isn't quite what I mean. Let's figure out what we can do that is strictly minding our own

business. Suppose our research people could show us how to use more products of the farm in manufacturing, or find ways to make farming less risky, or to lower farm production costs—all in line with our business. Both the farms and we would profit.

YOU: That makes sense—rural America is our largest single market. We might work with our legislators, too—help to improve rural education, build roads, spread electrification, soil conservation and reforestation. We might help to modernize farm buildings and machinery, promote farm hygiene and sanitation.

SELF-INTEREST: Now we see alike. I am confident that we will never have business problems we can't solve if we remember that prosperity must start with agriculture.

This message was prepared and paid for by Harry Ferguson, Inc., Detroit, Michigan (the Ford-Ferguson Tractor and Ferguson Farm Implements). We invite you to lend your active interest to one of our pressing national problems—the destiny of American agriculture.

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Brockton 62, Massachusetts

Talking It Over

[Continued from page 3]

citizens, functioning as a fair rule-maker, rule-enforcer, and impartial referee, bent on guaranteeing the continuation of equal rights to all and fair rewards for talent and effort to the diligent.

VI. Self-respecting and self-supporting individual, family, and community welfare always deserves priority over institutional welfare, lest the institution make a slave of the individual, thus destroying his sovereignty and freedom.

VII. Our concept of a good society should be based on achieving happiness rather than storing up possessions; understanding tradition rather than accepting it as an inviolable guide to the future; giving and accepting justice rather than seeking privilege; promoting fellowship rather than yielding to jealousy; and winning freedom anew in each generation rather than submitting to domination through indifference.

VIII. Our standard of living should be measured more by the quality of dependable and intelligent free men we generate than by the abundance or cheapness of the goods our machines can produce.

IX. Free enterprise can thrive only in a truly competitive atmosphere. No one should be able to dictate to his employees or his employer, to his sources of supply or his distributors, to the consumers of his product or his service, or to his competitors.

X. Finally, since history demonstrates that economic freedom (free enterprise) is the only enduring guarantor of all the other freedoms, business, labor, and agriculture ought to accept this (or an improved) platform of free enterprise as economic patriots. Either we must accept the forces of freedom and make them work, or the forces of monopoly will overcome us and deliver us into some form of slavery. In the long run, we have no third choice.

Bright Ray from Pine Torch

*Relayed by T. McE. VICKERS, Rotarian
Credit Management
Syracuse, New York*

IN THE ROTARIAN for October is the article *The Little Professor of Piney Woods*, the story of Laurence C. Jones and the Piney Woods School in Mississippi. Years ago when I was Chairman of the Program Committee of the Rotary Club of Syracuse, I was fortunate enough to present a program by the "Cotton Blossom Singers," a quartette from the Piney Woods School. From that day to this I have taken a lively interest, productive of modest yearly contributions, in this institution founded and conducted by this enterprising leader of his people, so I receive *The Pine Torch*, a little paper issued six times a year by the Piney Woods School.

In the September issue appeared these lovely verses:

OUR GREATEST NEED
A little more kindness,
A little less creed,
A little more giving,
A little less greed.

A little more smile,
A little less frown,
A little less kicking
A man when he's down.

A little more "We,"
A little less "I,"
A little more laugh,
A little less cry.

A little more flowers
On the pathway of life,
And fewer on graves
At the end of the strife.

Applying 'Service above Self'

*By RALPH S. HANSON, Rotarian
Civil Engineer
Savanna, Illinois*

I have read with interest *The Little Professor of Piney Woods*, by Nelson Antrim Crawford [October ROTARIAN].

Recently in the design of a street im-

provement my lines came too close to two old houses whose tenants were four Negro families. Seeing ahead possible damages far in excess of the value of the properties, I bought them—bid in the ten years' delinquent taxes with no thought of what I was buying. Several months later I paid them a visit and was indeed shocked at what I found.

I fixed the roofs, plastered, took their rent money and bought paint and wallpaper for them to apply. My only idea at that time was that they were human beings and that if they were to be in my charge, they must be treated as such. Their reaction was a revelation.

I couldn't dismiss the matter from my mind and was suddenly awakened to two facts: (a) that I was a Rotarian; (b) that the motto of Rotary was "Service above Self."

So I started to study. I read the biography of George Washington Carver. I read *Black Boy*. While the problem is great and the solution is difficult, I feel that it will not hurt for one isolated Rotarian to study it. After a year's study I have arrived at the conclusion that the solution is not impossible.

Circus Story Not Funny

*Thinks REGINALD HAIDON, Rotarian
Book Publisher
Cheltenham Spa, England*

I was ashamed to read the circus story printed on page 62 of THE ROTARIAN for September, and particularly as it was quoted as a "favorite" story. Does it in your opinion conform to Rotary ethics?

The man was evidently not a Rotarian, otherwise he would have paid for the boys. He must have felt rather mean as he walked away. If the boys knew that he did not pay, then he was giving them a lesson in cheating. If they did not know, but thought that he had paid, then he was cheating them as well as the circus people.

It is altogether a bad story, neither clever nor funny, and has no place in a Rotary publication. I have written what I consider to be suitable remarks in the margins of the page before putting our copy of the magazine into circulation from our Club library.

EDS. NOTE: The "favorite" story to which Rotarian Haidon refers read as follows:

The usual crowd of small boys was gathered about the entrance to a circus tent, jostling and trying to get a view of the interior. A man standing near-by watched them for a few moments; then, walking up to the ticket taker, he put his hand in his pocket and said, with an air of authority, "Count these boys as they pass."

The gatekeeper did as requested, and when the last one had gone in, he turned and said, "Twenty-eight, sir."

"Good!" said the man, smiling, as he walked away. "I thought I guessed right."

'Good Deed for the Day'

*Suggested by W. W. SMITH, Rotarian
Printer
Dunkirk, New York*

When the then Secretary of State Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., said in THE ROTARIAN for August that "The invitation to Rotary International to participate in the United Nations Conference as consultant to the United States delegation

... was a simple recognition of the practical part Rotary's members have played and will continue to play in the development of understanding among nations," he in effect voiced a challenge, one which we cannot consistently overlook. I refer to our supporting to the limit the establishment of Rotary in every country as a bid to perpetual world peace.

By every conceivable argument, that should be our "good deed for the day," our contribution to the greatest cause now facing the United States of America and humanity.

Name in High Places

Noted by MONTAGUE G. C. PASCO
Toowoomba, Australia

During my recent convalescence after an operation a neighbor friend, General James C. Robertson, a Rotarian, which I am not, sent me copies of your admirable journal and I was especially interested to see in the March issue an article on Peru, in which special mention was made of the Cerro de Pasco Rotary Club claiming to be the highest in altitude in the world.

I am more or less familiar with that remarkable mountain village, whose name I bear. We learned about it in my school days, and later an illustrated article appeared in the popular monthly *My Magazine*.

The origin of my patronymic is somewhat obscure. My father's family (R. N. for several generations) hailed from Devon and I have always been intrigued by the idea that the name found its way into Drake's county when he and other Elizabethan adventurers were exploring and raiding the Spanish Main. The name with a final "e" is very common in Devon and Cornwall, but ours has been "Pasco" for as long as we can trace. I have no doubt that it is associated with the Andean township through the Spanish from the Latin verb "Pasco" ("I feed"), indicating, probably, good pasture—though one would hardly expect to find such grazing at 16,000 feet!

It has been to me disappointing that no genealogical authorities I have been able to consult made any reference to my theory. They all associate the name with the "Paschal Lamb."

Can You Spare a Magazine?

Asks SERGEANT H. SHORT
Royal Air Force Station
Eastleigh, P. O. Box 4030
Nairobi, East Africa

May I be permitted, through the columns of *THE ROTARIAN*, to make an appeal for any used magazines or periodicals which Rotarians may care to send to us to brighten up our mess here in the middle of Africa? We have hardly seen an American magazine in six years, and they are only a very pleasant memory to us who have been here more than three years.

Any type of magazine would be welcome, but we would especially like those having to do with boats and yachting, travel, and house building and design.

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Letters from Poland and Finland

MESSAGES telling how the Rotary spirit was kept alive in regions where Rotary ceased to function or was handicapped due to war continue to come in weekly. Here are excerpts from recent ones, supplementing those published in these columns in October.

A businessman and university professor, JERZY LOTH, of Warsaw, Poland, served Rotary International as a Director in 1939-40. He writes:



Loth

"I am availing myself of a private opportunity to send you this letter in order to tell you that I am alive. I regret, however, to tell you that quite a number of our Polish fellow Rotarians have either died or have been murdered by the Germans. This applies before all to our beloved ex-President, the engineer Piotr Drzewiecki, who died in a prison in Berlin, and our Past Governor Tytus Zbyszewski, who has been killed in his own home. . . .

"These notwithstanding, I am pleased to state that the Rotary spirit has prevailed among us during the whole war and although Rotary was persecuted, we kept together faithfully, maintained friendly relations, and helped those who were in need.

"I can only tell you that we went through hell. For my part I have lost all I had. True, I was never very rich, but I was a fairly wealthy man and now I am quite poor, all my belongings having been taken from me or burned, and all the industrial enterprises I had interests in have been entirely destroyed. Notwithstanding this, our spirits are high and we believe in the future. Myself, I lost a daughter, a brother, and six other members of my nearest beloved ones. You may remember my friend Witold Sagajllo, our last District Governor before the war. He is still living, but he also lost all his estates and his home, furniture, and all.

"Although communication is still very difficult in Warsaw, because there are no tramways, no telephones, no cabs, and the mail is working quite slowly, yet we nevertheless endeavor to remain connected, and we are meeting from time to time in small groups. We are talking of times when our Rotary life was in full swing and we are remembering our numerous friends in America and all over the world. We are also speaking of the future and are hopefully looking forward to better times.

"My business office has been entirely destroyed and all typewriters, calculating machines, multipliers as well as quite a considerable stock in fountain pens and gold nibs robbed and taken away. So it will be difficult for me to start business again.

"You may remember that I have also been a professor of geography at the principal university college of economics in Warsaw and, thanks to God, I found my position there back again. More, I have been elected rector of this college and although our buildings have been very considerably destroyed, one of them and also a living house have been luckily saved inasmuch as they can be repaired. We are working among ruins and it is quite a tragedy, not easy to imagine, if you have not seen it with your own eyes. . . ."

An insurance man, JON HARTMAN, of Abo, Finland, served Rotary International as Governor of District 69 in 1943-44 and 1944-45. A recent letter from him states:



Hartman

"Through the armistice with the Soviet Union in September, 1944, Finland stepped out of the war, although the military operations which were necessary in order to chase German military forces out of the country lasted well into the following year.

"The depression which was a result of the war had an unfavorable influence on Rotary work during the year 1944 and is still far from being completely eliminated. However, in the meantime the transition to peaceful conditions has nevertheless stimulated activities, and especially since the democratic way of thinking, which is one of the fundamental characteristics of the Finnish people, has enabled them to throw off the pressure resulting from the war and to take up their normal life once more."

Pointing out that Finland is making excellent progress in extending Rotary, Past Governor Hartman reports that thus far this calendar year six new Clubs have been admitted to membership in Rotary International. By the end of 1945 it is possible there will be at least 20 Clubs in the District—or six more than the present number, he says.



"HANG on tight, everybody! Here comes another very steep turn."

Opinion

Pithy bits—gleaned from talks, letters, and Rotary publications.

Rotary's Role

JAMES H. STEDMAN, Rotarian
Research Chemical Engineer
Sarasota, Florida

When my Rotary Club came out with its first bulletin last December, it contained a verse which I wrote. Perhaps readers of THE ROTARIAN would care to read it this December. Here it is:

ROTARY'S ROLE

*A clear-cut gear bears Rotary's name
Meshed to service, not for fame,
But rather that each day some task
For others done unsought, unasked—
Christmas spirit through the year
Kindly acts that bring good cheer.*

The Christmas Spirit of Rotary

HAROLD C. HOLMES, Rotarian
Proprietor, Holmes Book Company
Oakland, California

"Glory to God in the Highest, and on earth peace, goodwill toward men"—Luke 2:14. Thus sang the herald angels to the shepherds in the field on the morning of Christ's nativity. For 1,945 years these divine words are still the crowning spiritual glory and hope for all humanity. It is that in which the spirit of Christ in all consciously strives to attain. In this heavenly message is embodied the glorious ideals of man individually and collectively. Today the controlling powers of greed have abandoned the tenets of Christ and in their lust have brought the most appalling condition civilization has yet known. It is therefore significantly fitting at this time that Rotarians the world over should pause, meditate, and realize the importance of the Four Objects of Rotary. In the fourth and culminating Object—"The advancement of international understanding, goodwill, and peace through a world fellowship of business and professional men united in the ideal of service"—is to be found in the aim and the ultimate hope of Rotarian philosophy and idealism. Rotary cannot by itself bring about universal peace, but it can keep a beacon burning and light the way to an understanding among men and nations.

*I heard the bells on Christmas Day
Their old familiar carols play,
And wild and sweet
The words repeat
Of peace on earth, goodwill to men.
—Longfellow*

Probe beneath the Surface

ALFRED MULLEN, Banker
President, Rotary Club
Bronx, New York, New York

To err is human, to forgive divine. Does this mean that the other fellow can keep on kicking over the apple cart and that you must forgive and forget? Hardly that. On the other hand, all of us have our faults—or, shall we say, idiosyncrasies—and at times we do things that are annoying to others. Very often it is the small matters which hurt most and serve to build up a wall between us and an otherwise good fellow. If we make an effort to probe be-

THEY'RE EASIEST TO FEED

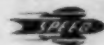
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yond the surface, we often discover that a wholesome friendly spirit dwells beneath an unprepossessing manner. Nothing has a more devastating influence on our lives than the loss of faith in human nature. When that is gone, we have lost practically all as we cannot live alone. Rotary affords a splendid opportunity to know real people well. Let us open wide the door of fellowship and it will be like casting bread upon the waters, for it will be returned tenfold.

Recipe for a World Order

GEORGE FELSIN

Honorary Rotarian

San Bernardino, California

Just as good circulation of the blood is necessary in the human body, so good circulation of men and goods is necessary for the health and well-being of the world. . . . When the citizens of a nation are law abiding, the result is a peaceful, orderly nation. Similarly when the nations of the world are international law abiding, the result is a peaceful, orderly world. And every nation is benefited. The best international law is God's commandments as found in the Holy Bible.

On Building a Friendly World

RODY KNECHT, Student

Ogdensburg, New York

A Chinese girl had just come to America to attend college. She lived in a dormitory with American girls who were attending the same Christian college. One day one of the American girls went to visit her, and found her apparently

worried and downhearted. She finally told her trouble when she asked her friend, "Are all the girls here Christians?" "Of course," said her friend. "America is a Christian country." "That is what the missionaries told me," said the foreign student; "but if the girls are Christian, why did they call me a 'Chink'?" Do you think it is Christian to use such names as "Chink," "Dago," etc? Shall we ever have a friendly world if we use such names for the foreigners in our country?—From a Rotary Club address.

The End of Violence

LEO J. ALLARD, Rotarian

Mgr., U. S. Employment Service

Dunkirk, New York

With the coming of war's end, perhaps other readers of THE ROTARIAN will find this poem of mine rather timely:

END OF VIOLENCE

And now, after the mad storm, looking back
Seeing in war the race of all for time
And distance, to outrun the lack of Him;
In all the corridors of darkness fled
Down each black corner, ill betrayed,
Not stopping, but outrun at every turn.
Oh storm of God, all life gone mad for lust,
All isms bleak and reeking in their filth,
Sad born and wretched in their illness
brewed
Black time will find them trailing still their
sins.
Ten thousand years on ten and all their
tricks,
Their terroristic, anarchistic spew,
Their sabotaging, world fascistic brew
Will find them in that corner, sick and dark,
And distance to outrun, not losing Him.
And light the still and deadly enemy.
And now, after the mad storm, looking back
The sadness of the years of darkness fled,
Forgiving, yes, but not forgetting . . . hate
And all the time wasted in corridors . . .
And so, the world at peace again, and I
Not wanting to outrun the sight of Him.

A Perfect Case

[Continued from page 16]

hour with bullets, guns, and magnified photographs in his hands, Cummings lectured the court. Abstruse technical points he made so clear that a layman could understand them and thus was able to prove that while discharged bullets do have markings, infallible as fingerprints, the grooves in the dead man's slug had been misread; the judge could see the blunders himself.

One final point everyone else had overlooked. All the witnesses swore they had seen a shiny revolver in the murderer's hand. But Israel's revolver, black and lusterless, never so much as gleamed.

During this amazing story of detective work in real life, not one spectator had stirred from the courtroom. Now Cummings was telling the court: "I do not think that any doubt of Israel's innocence can remain. Therefore, if Your Honor approves, I shall enter a *nolle prosequere* and let this innocent man go free!"

"So ordered!" declared the court, and behind the judge's voice could be heard

the sobbing of the wanderer, weeping in hysterical joy. Years later Homer Cummings heard from Harold Israel; a vagabond no more, he had a job, a house, a Ford, a wife, and a child—the same man against whom had been prepared that annihilating ten-point case. But for the right kind of law enforcement he might have been ashes in a nameless grave. The mystery of the Dahme murder remains unsolved to this day.

Criminal courts hold many such stories generally without the happy ending of this one. It was only a few months ago that the Sing Sing gates were opened for Bertram M. Campbell, who served three years of a five-year sentence for forgeries of which he was later proved wholly innocent.

The greatest safeguard against the jailing and hanging of innocent citizens is the alert conscience of the attorney for the State. That is why the handling of the Israel case by Mr. Cummings will always be a warning example to ambitious prosecutors.

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Let's Have the News!

[Continued from page 17]

achieve international understanding. Truth can be reached only through free association of ideas and information. Men become open-minded and tolerant and arrive at sound convictions only when they know they may learn all the facts.

That "beyond any doubt . . . the spark of press freedom is alight" in the world was the encouraging report of a committee of the American Society of Newspaper Editors* which recently travelled 40,000 miles discussing the objective with statesmen and editors of 11 countries. But much education will be required, for unfortunately much of the world has had little or no experience with a truly free press, and does not understand it. To some Governments, permission of unfettered publication seems to be a dangerous and "weak" policy. In some lands where the right to print has been granted, the press has not learned how to maintain itself dependent only on the patronage of readers, which in turn makes advertising revenues possible.

The principle of world-wide news freedom has been endorsed by unanimous joint resolution of the United States Congress. President Truman and heads of several other Governments have supported it. The Inter-American Conference in Mexico City last March resolved that the American republics "will do everything possible" to guarantee world-wide freedom of information.

During the drafting of the United Nations Charter at San Francisco in June, Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., then Secretary of State, said that as soon as the organization's Commission for the Establishment of Human Rights is established, the United States Government would promptly urge that it study means of promoting "freedom of the press, freedom of communication, and fuller flow of knowledge and information between all peoples."

The basic necessity is the unimpaired right to print everywhere in the world. It is not enough to guarantee the untrammelled flow of news over the world, unless it can be printed and distributed everywhere. We in America want to know what is happening in other lands. But we don't want this right just for ourselves; we must insist upon it for all.

As vital details of the program, there should be a commitment by the members of the United Nations to refrain

*Wilbur S. Forrest, of the New York *Herald Tribune*; Ralph E. Magill, of the Atlanta *Constitution*; and Carl W. Ackerman, dean of the Columbia University Graduate School of Journalism.

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from interference with the flow of news over international boundaries; to abolish peacetime censorship; to denounce the use of propaganda or tainted or slanted news as an instrument of national policy; to permit equal access of all to the news where it happens or is disclosed; to make transmission facilities available to all without discrimination. In short, there must be no direct tampering with the publication or flow of news by political censorship, nor must there be any indirect meddling with it through special rates or facilities for favored individuals or groups.

President Truman made a step in these directions at the recent Potsdam Conference in obtaining a declaration for press freedom in Germany, and permitting Allied newsmen to go into Poland, Hungary, Rumania, and Bulgaria. On September 24 General MacArthur ordered the Japanese Government to remove all barriers to collection and dissemination of news in Japan, giving the press there a new charter of freedom. It is not enough that there be "permission" to collect the news. The peoples of all lands must be guaranteed access to it, through the right to print and distribute it.

For a world-wide free press and an untrammelled flow of news to be effective, the world must have an adequate communications system—and in the entire program of supplying news and information to people, this is the only thing that will cost money. It will cost a good deal of money, but not one small fraction of one percent of the cost of world armament. Consider at what a startling rate world acquaintance would be advanced were a communications system to cover the planet with the effectiveness of that of the British Empire or of the United States.

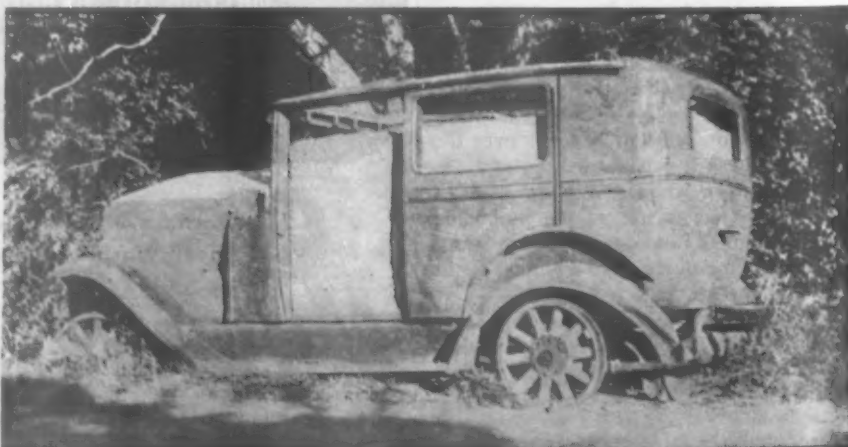
The arts of communication have been too long misused. Hardly had telegraphs and ocean cables been developed than restrictive arrangements were invoked by private interests and Governments as well as foreign proprietary news agencies. That error must be avoided with electronics, which has brought a whole new vista of communication possibilities. The present system of arrangements is a hodgepodge. Frequently the rate between two capitals 100 miles apart will be several times as much as the rate between other capitals separated 3,000 or 4,000 miles. What is needed is a flat rate for news among all capitals of the world, just as the 3-cent postage rate applies among cities in the United States, for example. It is just as important that news and information flow freely between Washington and Chungking as between Washington and Ottawa or London.

Work must go forward on this problem of adequate communications, but meanwhile the imminent task before us is to extend the principle of a free press the world around. The United Nations should set up basic procedures. Any nation failing to comply should be presumed to be planning aggression, and if the matter cannot be amicably adjusted, sanctions should be applied. Also, basic principles should be riveted into the peace treaties now while the peace is being made. Even though the complications of the negotiations are appalling, this, of all times, is no time to falter. The chance was missed at Versailles. If it is missed now, there may never be another chance.

I do not favor the setting up of a special international bureaucracy for these purposes. The basic principles are simple, and infractions should be

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Odd Shots



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handled like any other infraction of the world compacts in the new world order. A special bureaucracy might well become a Frankenstein. As long as there is a world body to which grievances in this field may be taken and fully aired, then the full force of world opinion will be brought into play.

A world-wide free press will not bring an end of differences or an end to controversy. But it is from these very differences that civilization is enriched and human progress is achieved.

This kind of freedom will permit these differences to perform their proper constructive function, rather than bottling them up into vast areas of suspicion which can explode into another war from which our civilization would have scant chance of recovery.

Statement of Ownership, Management, Circulation, et cetera.

REQUIRED BY THE ACTS OF CONGRESS OF AUGUST 24, 1912, AND MARCH 3, 1933
Of The Rotarian, published monthly at Chicago, Illinois, for October 1, 1945.
County of Cook, ss.

Before me, a Notary Public in and for the State and county aforesaid, personally appeared Paul Teetor, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the Business Manager of The Rotarian and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management (and if a daily paper, the circulation), etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in section 411, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse of this form, to wit:

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5. That the average number of copies of each issue of this publication sold or distributed through the mails or otherwise, to paid subscribers during the twelve months preceding the date shown above is: (This information is required from daily publications only.)

(Signed) Paul Teetor,
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(Signed) Florence D'Armond.
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That Tariff Question

Extend the Trade-Agreements Plan—Eugene P. Thomas

[Continued from page 12]

industries, are the types who are heard in periodic opposition to the trade-agreements program. Their opposition is based on fears, not facts.

Reviewing the claims put forward by advocates of unremitting high protection, it is observed that the favorable experience of the past decade of operation of the trade-agreements system of increasing American commerce might well have calmed their fears. The statement is made that tariff changes under the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act constitute a trend from constitutional to autocratic government. This is contrary to the considered judgment of the Supreme Court of the United States. It also overlooks the fact that Congress, instead of delegating its tariff-making powers, more accurately could be described as having prescribed the conditions under which such power is to be implemented by executive action. In the Act, Congress set forth its policy, established definite standards, guides, and limitations for the carrying out of that policy, and wisely left to executive discretion only the details of putting the policy into effect. Periodic and most thorough review of the program when the Act comes before Congress for renewal constitutes a further check in line with the democratic process.

In refuting the charge of "autocracy," it must be pointed out that the reduction or elimination of arbitrary or excessive trade barriers opens the way for proper functioning of world free enterprise and expansion of the exchange of goods on a mutually profitable basis. Autarchic nations tend to raise trade barriers in the hope of self-sufficiency, and it has been noted in very recent years that this trend can lead to governmental conduct of foreign trade and totalitarian regimes at home.

The trade-agreements program, admittedly of benefit to many large industries whose representatives have consistently lent their support to it at trade-agreements hearings and in public statements, has not evoked authentic evidence of destruction or damage to American lines of enterprise. It would be interesting to determine and analyze the indirect or complementary benefits some of the opponents may have realized from the program. On the opposite side, there is ample evidence of the benefit to the national economy.

An analysis of competitive conditions as they may be expected to confront American producers after the war indicates that there is little to fear from foreign imports in the early postwar

years. Industries in many other countries have been destroyed or damaged, many employees have been killed, transportation and communications facilities have been wrecked or disrupted, so that the economies of these countries have suffered severe dislocations which, in many instances, will require years to repair. Under such conditions, costs of production by industries in war-ravaged countries will be far higher than in the past. Moreover, most of these countries will require the bulk of their production for their own rehabilitation needs and for their own consumer requirements during the next few years.

Over the longer range, it is most probable that wages and costs of production in many countries will be much higher than prewar. The high wages paid American workmen engaged in specialized or mass production are offset by producers in other countries requiring a much more numerous labor force to manufacture the same volume of goods as American producers. Thus competitively the overall cost of production rather than the cost per day per unit of labor is the controlling factor in commerce. Despite this, and despite the outlook for lessened competition from abroad as a result of the war, opponents of the reciprocal trade agreements did not fail to pose the ancient bogey of foreign competition before members of the Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives during hearings on the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act last Spring.

THE trade program has been subjected to attack on the fallacious grounds that there has been slight mitigation of foreign barriers to United States trade since the Act came into force in 1934. Such an attack ignores completely the setting in which the program operated—that is, international economic warfare launched by Germany and the other Axis powers, particularly against the trade of America—and also the effect of the war in causing nations to take protective measures which unavoidably restricted foreign trade. Notwithstanding these difficulties, a significant accomplishment was achieved through the trade-agreements program in the actual reduction of hundreds of foreign tariff rates, relaxation of restrictive quantitative import quotas, and modification of discriminations through the most-favored-nation principle. Moreover, in accordance with existing agreements, some foreign nations have agreed not

to increase their barriers against specific products enumerated in the agreements, nor to discriminate against American commerce in the future. Much protection is offered by such provisions.

Representatives of a number of American industries, for the most part minor in nature, voice with great regularity their fears of foreign imports. These industries enjoy tariff protection, and the management of such enterprises assert that without such protection they would be unable to meet foreign competition. Instead of concentrating on the retention of protection for their own industries, which may or may not be warranted, spokesmen attempt to discredit the entire program. Reiteration must be given to the fact that the permissive 50 percent reduction in America's present tariffs is not mandatory in its effect on the entire schedule. Such reductions as are made, not necessarily up to 50 percent, follow the most thorough investigation of the interests of all concerned, and are made only if reciprocal and compensatory concessions are secured.

As far as the fundamental economics of the question is concerned, production and employment are increased when products, raw or manufactured, can be imported and sold within the United States at prices lower than those paid for equivalent domestic articles. Savings resulting from this procedure enable consumers in the United States to have a greater amount of money with which to purchase domestically made products which can be produced more advantageously in America than abroad, thus increasing demand and consequent employment in the production of such other domestic products. The overall result is an increase in production and employment within the United States.

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*A Christmas tree is more than just a tree,
More than boughs that blossom buds of light*

And bear strange, glittering fruit; in it we see

*The times of our to-getherness hung bright
Upon one stem—a token of each year*

*Luminous on a branch in some small thing,
Till days of distance suddenly come clear,*

And voices ring out with remembering.

Candles light behind our eyes to find

An old year on each bough—the small, tin bird,

Tail plucked by brother, scarlet beads designed

By sis at seven; here the forgotten word

*Spoken again, the hand that reaches hand,
Veil after veil, land to enchanted land!*

—Isabelle Bryans Longfellow

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That Tariff Question

Reducing Tariffs Lessens Employment—Arthur Besse

[Continued from page 13]

competitors that enjoy lower costs. This would actually reduce overall employment since the protected industries are largely producing items where the labor content per dollar of sales is high, whereas in the mass-production industries, which would replace the protected industries, man has, to a large extent, been superseded by the machine.

(e) Pressure from some consumers who are of the belief that freer trade with a reduction of tariffs will provide reductions in the prices of things they buy.

It may be said that with international relations what they are today a nation can hardly allow price alone to determine whether it is to depend upon itself or upon some other country for supplies of certain products. Also to the extent to which tariffs raise prices, the increase is not entirely at the expense of the community as a whole. On goods imported into the United States the added price represents a contribution to the Federal Treasury. On domestic goods the added price represents the hire and wages of those engaged in their production. Both the Federal Government and workers in industry have to be supported. If present tariffs are thrown away, these payments must be sought elsewhere.

Except for those who believe in foreign trade as a means of promoting peace, these five groups are advocating a program which is to their own self-interest. Their disinterestedness can no more be taken for granted than that of manufacturers in protected industries who argue in favor of adequate tariff protection.

Except for the consumers, all the groups are demanding vast increases in export shipments, but are giving no real thought to the problem of how the United States will get paid for its exports.

A net increase in American exports can be balanced only by accepting an increased quantity of goods and services from other countries. What additional goods does the United States need from other countries? What kind of products can be accepted from them without damage to domestic producers of the same goods? Certainly, such items do not exist in astronomical quantities sufficient to offset the volume of exports foreign-trade enthusiasts envisage. The answer is simply that the extra exports will not be paid for.

Large loans to other countries—whether by the U. S. Government or by private investors who hopefully buy foreign bonds—will considerably postpone

the day of reckoning. But the loans themselves can never be repaid. If the United States loans Britain 6 billion dollars, she could pay it back only if she could send, either directly or indirectly, 6 billion dollars more of goods than the United States sends her during the period when she is repaying the principal. In no foreseeable length of time can England send (nor will the United States want to accept) an amount of goods even equal to the quantity America currently wants to sell her. It is utterly out of the question for England to balance her current account and at the same time send additional goods worth 6 billion dollars more.

The situation would be the same with almost all other nations. Some countries may perhaps achieve a production sufficiently large to have a margin for export which would permit repayment of loans over an extended period. But repayment, of course, must be made in goods, and the United States cannot afford to accept the goods, even from the nations in a position to send them, because of the effect of such imports on domestic producers. Debts from the last war are still unpaid, but those sums are insignificant compared with what it is proposed to lend now.

IF EXPORTS are financed by making foreign loans, it would, in effect, be giving the goods away—"made-work" on a global scale. Some foreign credits should be accorded, but they should be considered as gifts to help in rebuilding a shattered world; they most certainly should not be given as a means of paying for exports. To do so would mean that Americans were deceiving themselves into believing they had collectable loans and deluding themselves into thinking they were developing an export trade, when actually they would be giving the goods away and not selling them. Even the giving-away transactions would cease when the credits were exhausted and Americans belatedly realized that they were playing Santa Claus all the time.

Foreign trade provides a means of acquiring things a nation does not produce itself. The volume of exports should be determined by the volume of what a nation wants to import. To the extent that exports, actual and invisible, exceed the need and desire for imports, they become gifts. The world needs the help of the United States and the United States should give it, but not under the delusion of promoting a profitable export trade.

Speaking of Books—

[Continued from page 27]

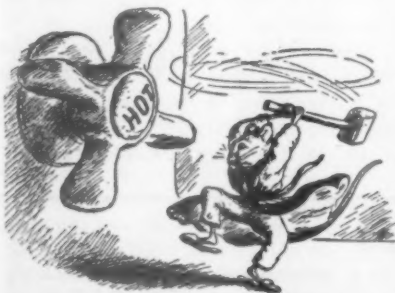
India, a distinguished scientist, a Mohammedan. The mother went with her daughter to share the experience of making friends and a home in the small city of Hindus and Moslems.

Mrs. Wernher tells this true story frankly, sensibly, and sensitively, in a diary narrative which I found deeply absorbing. Written from a woman's viewpoint, it will mean most to women readers, but will reward all. I consider *My Indian Family* the most illuminating of all the recent books on India which I have seen, and one of the best books of the year.

One Nation, by Wallace Stegner and the editors of *Look* magazine. This handsome "text-and-picture" book is one for all Rotarians, for teachers and editors, for clubwomen, for clergymen, for all United States citizens. It is a frank portrayal with words and photographs of each of eight minority groups which taken together constitute one-third of the nation: past history, present status, prospects for the future. Most effective in its treatment of the smaller groups—Filipino, Mexican, Chinese. As a whole, this is emphatically a book of major importance for today.

The Kenneth Roberts Reader. For most Rotarians this would be most highly acceptable as a Christmas gift. There are generous excerpts from Roberts' fine novels, some of his best essays and historical sketches, and a vigorous introduction by Ben Ames Williams. Roberts is one of America's first-rank writers, both in popular appeal and in lasting literary quality. This book is an excellent introduction to his work.

Stuart Little, by E. B. White. For the younger members of the family this is



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FICTION FOR VARYING TASTES

The Peacock Sheds His Tail, by Alice Tisdale Hobart. Full-bodied, thoughtful novel—with abundant conflict and action—of family relations, political and economic problems, the struggle for international understanding—in modern Mexico. Worthy of the author's high reputation.

He Brings Great News, by Clemence Dane. You can read through half a library without finding a better historical novel than this story of the days of Lord Nelson and the Battle of Trafalgar. Extraordinarily rich in atmosphere, veracious in historical detail, searching and sensitive in characterization, it is a novel I read with delight, and shall read.

The Black Rose, by Thomas B. Costain. Historical romance of fine quality; the days of Friar Bacon and Kublai Khan.

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BIOGRAPHY AND AUTOBIOGRAPHY

Son of Thunder: Patrick Henry, by Julia M. H. Carson. Clear and moving story of the life of a great American; equally acceptable to young and to mature readers.

A Woolcott, by Samuel Hopkins Adams. A candid yet sympathetic biography, full of good Woolcott stories.

Fighting Liberal: The Autobiography of George W. Norris. Honest record of a great career of public service. Best for the reader who remembers "Bull Moose" days and is interested in political history.

Poor Man's Doctor, by Lewis R. Tryon, M.D. An exceptionally warm, frank, and eventful narrative of a doctor's life and work.

So Far So Good, by Charles Hanson Towne. Sprightly, talkative autobiography of an editor and man of letters.

The Happy Time, by Robert Fontaine. A boyhood in a French musician's home in Ottawa, Ontario; slightly daft and thoroughly delightful.

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—H. W. Scandlin

James. I am one of the many who have always enjoyed Will James' drawings and his salty, natural Western style of writing. This collection brings together much of his best work.

African Journey, by Eslanda Goode Robeson. This straightforward account of a trip through Africa, by the wife of the distinguished Negro singer and actor Paul Robeson, I found of the highest interest. It is remarkable for its emphasis on educational and other constructive measures for the native populations of Africa.

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Rendezvous by Submarine, by Travis Ingham. This unpretentious and deeply interesting narrative about Charles Parsons and the guerilla-soldiers in The Philippines has my highest recommendation. Few stories of war experiences are so well told. There is an enthusiastic introduction by Brigadier General Carlos P. Romulo, a Past Vice-President of Rotary International and now Philippine Resident Commissioner to the United States.

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Nine Mile Bridge, by Helen Hamlin. The wife of a game warden in the thinly settled wilderness along the boundary between Maine and Quebec tells a lively, hearty story of life in the woods.

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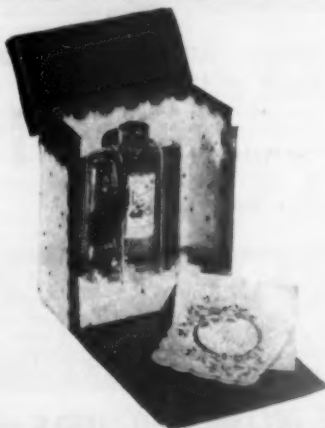
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Burlap, Houn' Dog Extraordinary, by Morgan Dennis. A pleasant book of story and pictures, for youngsters of 5 to 8.

The Golden Song Book, edited by Katharine Tyler Williams and illustrated by Gertrude Elliott. Words and music for 60 favorite songs and singing games for children, with pictures of real charm.

...

New books mentioned, publishers and prices: *My Indian Family*, Hilda Wernher (John Day, \$2.75).—*One Nation*, Wallace Stegner (Houghton Mifflin, \$3.75).—*The Kenneth Roberts Reader* (Doubleday, Doran, \$3).—*Stuart Little*, E. B. White (Harper, \$2).—*The White Deer*, James Thurber (Harcourt, Brace, \$2.50).—*The Peacock Sheds His Tail*, Alice Tisdale Hobart (Bobbs-Merrill, \$2.75).—*He Brings Great News*, Clemence Dane (Random House, \$2.50).—*The Black Rose*, Thomas B. Costain (Doubleday, Doran, \$3).—*She Never Reached the Top*, Elma K. Lobaugh (Crime Club, \$2).—*O. Henry Memorial Award Prize Stories of 1945*, edited by Herschel Brickell and Muriel Fuller (Doubleday, Doran, \$2.50).—*Barrington*, Edward Tatum Wallace (Simon & Schuster, \$2.50).—*Modern American Short Stories*, edited by Bennett Cerf (World, \$1).—*The Small General*, Robert Standish (Macmillan, \$2.50).—*Cobb's Cavalcade* (World, \$1.95).—*Son of Thunder: Patrick Henry*, Julia M. H. Carson (Longmans, Green, \$2.50).—*A Woolcott*, Samuel Hopkins Adams (Reynal & Hitchcock, \$3).—*Fighting Liberal: The Autobiography of George W. Norris* (Macmillan, \$3.50).—*Poor Man's Doctor*, Lewis R. Tryon (Prentice-Hall, \$2.75).—*So Far, So Good*, Charles Hanson Towne (Messner, \$3).—*All in the Day's Riding*, Will James (World, \$1.49).—*The Happy Time*, Robert Fontaine (Simon & Schuster, \$2.50).—*Looking for a Bluebird*, Joseph Wechsberg (Houghton Mifflin, \$2.50).—*African Journey*, Eslanda Goode Robeson (John Day, \$3.50).—*When the French Were Here*, Stephen Bonsal (Doubleday, Doran, \$3).—*Perian Gulf Command*, Joel Sayre (Random House, \$2).—*Rendezvous by Submarine*, Travis Ingham (Doubleday, Doran, \$2.50).—*Robinson Crusoe, USN*, Blake Clark (Whittlesey House, \$2.75).—*Album of American History, 1783-1853*, edited by James Truslow Adams (Scribner's, \$7.50).—*Hunting, Fishing, and Camping*, L. A. Anderson (Macmillan, \$1.95).—*Pistol and Revolver Shooting*, Walter F. Rorer (Macmillan, \$2.49).—*Nine Mile Bridge*, Helen Hamlin (Norton, \$2.50).—*Grapes and Wines from Home Vineyards*, U. P. Hedrick (Oxford, \$3.50).—*Boys' Fun Book of Things to Make and Do* (Foremost Books, \$1.49).—*Yellowstone Scout*, William Marshall Rush (Longmans, Green, \$2).—*Square Sails and Spice Islands*, Laura Long (Longmans, Green, \$2.50).—*Burlap, Houn' Dog Extraordinary*, Morgan Dennis (Viking, \$1).—*The Golden Song Book*, edited by Katharine Tyler Williams (Simon & Schuster, \$1).



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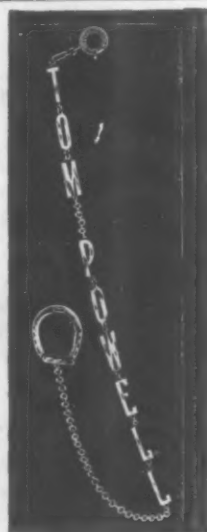
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Rotary Reporter

[Continued from page 39]

once a month the funds so collected are turned over to one of the members for the support of an orphan at a near-by orphanage.

What's What's the Question

Through its Vocational Service Committee, the Rotary Club of JOHANNESBURG, SOUTH AFRICA, has set up subcommittees to study various industrial problems. Among questions to be considered are conditions in factories, wage policies, employers' and employees' organizations, and matters relating to industrial conciliation.

29 More Clubs on the Roster

Congratulations to these 29 Rotary Clubs which have recently been admitted to Rotary International. They are, with sponsor Clubs in parentheses:

COCHRANTON, PA. (Meadville)
Pres.: Charles D. Tucker.
BONDUEL, WIS. (Shawano)
Pres.: Robert B. Olson.
LYCKSELE, SWEDEN (Umeå)
Pres.: Hans Solem.
VENTNOR, ENGLAND
Pres.: E. D. Marvin, Marlborough House.
NORTH SIDE (PITTSBURGH), PA. (Pittsburgh)
Pres.: Art. Thielemann, Alcor and Robinson St.
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Pres.: Cecil C. Carey, Scarborough St.
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Pres.: Henry Curd, c/o Cooper & Curd Ltd.
TE AWAMUTU, NEW ZEALAND (Hamilton)
Pres.: Alexander J. Sinclair, P. O. Box 40.
NEWMARKET (AUCKLAND), NEW ZEALAND (Auckland)
Pres.: Charles Simpson Lees, P. O. Box 20.
MORRINSVILLE, NEW ZEALAND (Auckland and Paeroa)
Pres.: Arthur Needham, Canada St.
JYVASKYLA, FINLAND (Vasa)
Pres.: Erik Ahlman.
OAK CLIFFS (DALLAS), TEX. (Dallas)
Pres.: Z. Starr Armstrong, 351 West Jefferson St., Dallas.
LA CONNER, WASH. (Mount Vernon)
Pres.: Elmer L. Johnston.
ERIE, ILL. (Sterling)
Pres.: Wayne M. Seger.
MURRYSVILLE-EXPORT-DELMONT, PA. (Turtle Creek)
Pres.: C. E. Garber, Murrys ville.
AKOLA, INDIA
Pres.: S. K. Banerji, Deputy Commissioner's Office.
IGARAPAVA, BRAZIL (Ituverava)
Pres.: Dr. Alcyr Nassif, Praca Ruy Barbosa No. 10.
AMERICA, ARGENTINA (General Villegas)
Pres.: D. Pedro M. Aguirre, America, U. T. 111.
DRIGGS, IDAHO (St. Anthony)
Pres.: R. S. Fulton.
GENERAL VIAMONTE, ARGENTINA (Lincoln)
Pres.: D. Vicente Forte, Avda. San Martin 465.
EL BANCO, COLOMBIA (Santa Marta)
Pres.: Dr. Raúl Bernetti y Córdova, Clínica Bolívar.
LEVIN, NEW ZEALAND (Palmerston North)
Pres.: Fred H. Hudson, P. O. Box 17.
TAIHAPE, NEW ZEALAND (Wanganui)
Pres.: Hugh Johnston, Hautapu St.
TAUMARUNUI, NEW ZEALAND (New Plymouth)
Pres.: Wallace Presswich Lindsay, P. O. Box 106.
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HOBBY

Hitching Post

THE Christmas season reemphasizes the old teaching that it is more blessed to give than to receive. That, it happens, is the philosophy behind the two hobbies presented this month.

"I TRY to make something out of nothing—and then I give it away."

That is how HERBERT D. IVEY, who holds the "commercial banking" classification in the Rotary Club of Los Angeles, California, sums up his interesting hobby.

And that is exactly what he does. He makes hunting knives, steak knives, carving sets, and various other desirable articles from such "raw materials" as old hack-saw blades, wornout files, scraps of leather, bits of hardwood, and pieces of scrap metal gleaned from many sources. He even finds use for the tops of old fruit jars, old watch cases, and discarded copper, brass, or aluminum fixtures.

The "manufacturing process" is no simple matter, for it requires considerable patience, time, and skill. When he turns out a knife, for example, he first tempers the material which will emerge as a blade, using a portable forge. He then shapes and grinds it to hair-splitting exactness by the use of power-driven grinders.

The handles are elaborately designed from the various bits of suitable "raw material," and attached with the expertness of a master craftsman.

While ROTARIAN IVEY usually gives away his products as rapidly as they are completed, he has kept one hunting knife for his own use. Colorful and attractive, its handle is made of rings of leather interspersed with bright red and white rings—cut from old-fashioned poker chips. The blade is both utilitarian and interesting, too. The saw teeth were left on the back of the blade so that the instrument serves both as a saw and as a knife.

GEORGE W. OLINGER, a Past District Governor of Rotary International, and a member of the Rotary Club of Denver, Colorado, has a hobby which has given him a generous lift through the years, and one which he has shared with several hundred persons.

His hobby is working with boys, and for them he founded the Highlander Boys, an organization whose membership has totalled nearly 11,000—many of whom have seen service in the armed forces.

ROTARIAN OLINGER writes to his "boys" frequently, always enclosing a card carrying a message of inspiration and enthusiasm. The story of Johnny Appleseed, the early American who went

about Pennsylvania and Ohio strewing apple seeds in fertile spots, has always been an inspiration to him, so his messages frequently include what he terms a "feeble attempt" to follow in Johnny's footsteps.

"In these difficult and challenging days," he declares, "we need more than ever words of wisdom from the pens of others, that we may hold fast to worthwhile things, and perhaps now and then use them as steppingstones to victorious living. Youth is the greatest asset of any community! Example is the greatest sermon. To lift we must stand on higher ground!"

What's Your Hobby?

Do you collect, or do you concoct? If you'd like your name listed below, drop a line to THE GROOM. The only requisite: that you be a Rotarian or a member of a Rotarian's family; the only request, that you answer resulting correspondence.

Match Covers: Johnny Wallace (14-year-old son of Rotarian)—wishes to exchange match covers with boys and girls 13 to 16 years of age), Box 911, Pecos, Tex., U.S.A.

Dolls: McGuffey Readers: Priscilla Ann Milburn (7½-year-old daughter of Rotarian)—collects dolls of other nations and story-book dolls; also McGuffey Readers; will exchange or buy), 1803 Woodlawn Ave., Corsicana, Tex., U.S.A.

Horses; Dogs: C. Joy Groshens (daughter of Rotarian)—wishes to correspond with other young people 13 to 17 years of age who are similarly interested in horses and/or dogs), Easton Road, Roslyn, Pa., U.S.A.

Postcards: Betty-Jo Usher (daughter of Rotarian)—collects postcards, both U.S.A. and other countries; will exchange; also wishes pen pals 12 and 13 years of age who live or have lived in other countries), R. R. No. 1, Bennettsville, S. C., U.S.A.

Pen Pals: Marjorie Oden (16-year-old daughter of Rotarian)—wishes to correspond with other young people in Spanish- and English-speaking countries), 520 W. Virginia St., Floydada, Tex., U.S.A.

Pen Pals: Betty McMurray (16-year-old daughter of Rotarian)—wishes pen pals aged 14 to 16 in Australia, New Zealand, U.S.A., and other countries), Box 397, Bathurst, N. B., Canada.

Pen Pals: Phyllis C. Kjerstad (15-year-old daughter of Rotarian)—wishes pen friends in U.S.A. and South America), 307 Princeton St., Grand Forks, N. Dak., U.S.A.

Pen Pals: Natalie Holmes (15-year-old daughter of Rotarian)—wishes to correspond with young people 15 to 17 years of age interested in swimming, tennis, and music), Napanee, Ont., Canada.

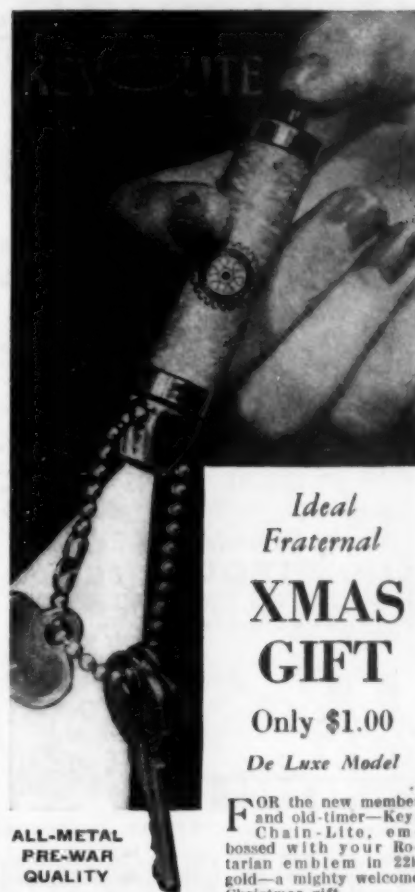
Stamps, Maps, Church Pictures: Calvin Porter (11-year-old son of Rotarian)—collects stamps, first-day covers, maps, pictures of churches; will exchange; also makes fish flies to sell), 121 N. Fourth St., Albion, Ill., U.S.A.

Dolls: M. Jane O'Shea (14-year-old daughter of Rotarian)—collects dolls from other countries; wishes pen friends, especially in Latin America), 206 Salem St., Bradford, Mass., U.S.A.

Pen Pals: Michael Ellingham (16-year-old son of Rotarian)—desires pen friends in other countries, particularly Latin America, interested in movies, music, and envelopes containing stamps and postmarks from anywhere in world), 3001 Fairfield Ave., Fort Wayne, Ind., U.S.A.

Correspondence: Nancy Wilson (daughter of Rotarian)—wishes to correspond with young people aged 16-20), 36 Linden Ave., Wilmette, Ill., U.S.A.

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5

Stripped Gears



My Favorite Story

Two dollars will be paid to Rotarians or their wives submitting stories used under this heading. Send entries to Stripped Gears, THE ROTARIAN Magazine, 35 East Wacker Drive, Chicago 1, Illinois. The story which follows is a favorite of Mrs. Clayton Palmer, wife of a member of the Rotary Club of Monticello, Iowa.

A wealthy family in England, many years ago, took the children for a holiday in the country. Their host turned over his estate for a week-end. The children went swimming in a pool. One of the boys began to drown, and the other boys screamed for help. The son of the gardener jumped in and rescued the helpless one. Later the grateful parents asked the gardener what they could do for the youthful hero. The gardener said his son wanted to go to college someday. "He wants to be a doctor," said the gardener. The visitors shook hands on that. "We'll be glad to pay his way through," they said.

When Winston Churchill was stricken with pneumonia, after the Teheran Conference, the King of England instructed that the best doctor be found to save the Prime Minister. That doctor turned out to be Alexander Fleming, the developer of penicillin.

"Rarely," said Churchill to Sir Alexander, "has one man owed his life twice to the same rescuer."

It was Sir Alexander who saved Churchill in that pool!

A Merry Christmas Quiz

After the last present has been unwrapped and while "company" is waiting for the big turkey dinner, you might try these "brain teasers" on your guests. It's a safe bet that if they know anything at all about the world's happiest holiday and its traditions, they'll have plenty of fun supplying the answers. The correct answers will be found on page 63.

1. Which of these famous American generals led a victorious raid against the enemy on Christmas night, 1776? (a) Anthony Wayne. (b) Francis Marion. (c) George Washington.

2. Which of these New York journalists wrote a celebrated editorial *Is There a Santa Claus?* (a) Horace Greeley of the *Tribune*. (b) Frank P. Church of

the *Sun*. (c) William Cullen Bryant of the *Post*.

3. Which of these noted humanitarians was born on Christmas Day, 1821? (a) Florence Nightingale. (b) Clara Barton. (d) Madame Marie Curie.

4. Which of these saints was the first to set up the manger crib as part of Christmas observance, with real people and real animals? (a) St. Francis. (b) St. Augustine. (c) St. Christopher.

5. Which of these great poets was only 21 when he wrote a memorable Christmas ode *Hymn on the Morning of Christ's Nativity*? (a) William Shakespeare. (b) John Milton. (c) Francis Thompson.

6. About which of these characters in *A Christmas Carol* did Charles Dickens write: "In came . . . one vast, substantial smile"? (a) Mrs. Fezziwig. (b) Scrooge's nephew Fred. (c) Mrs. Cratchit.

7. Which of these popular Christmas carols was first sung to a guitar accompaniment because mice had eaten the bellows of the church organ? (a) *O Come, All Ye Faithful*. (b) *O Little Town of Bethlehem*. (c) *Silent Night*.

8. In which of these countries did the custom of sending one's friends greeting cards begin just 100 years ago this Christmas? (a) France. (b) England. (c) Italy.

9. Which of these Books of the Gospel contains the account of how the wise men came from the East to worship the Christ Child? (a) Matthew. (b) Luke. (c) John.

10. Which of these Christmas poems was first printed anonymously and had to wait 22 years before the writer would publicly acknowledge its authorship? (a) *A Visit from St. Nicholas*, by Clement C. Moore. (b) *Christmas, 1863*, by Henry W. Longfellow. (c) *Jest 'fore Christmas*, by Eugene Field.

This quiz was contributed by James Aldredge.

Tales Twice Told

A jest's prosperity lies in the ear of him that hears it, never in the tongue of him that makes it.—Shakespeare.

Gladly

Sergeant: "What would you do if they asked for volunteers?"

Private: "I'd step aside and let them pass."—*The Waikiki Surf*, WAIKIKI, HAWAII.

All Together

The U. S. Naval Construction Battalion *Sea B. Gull* tells the story of a chaplain who was trying to organize a group of volunteer singers.

"No, no, no!" the chaplain interrupted. "Only the tenor sings that part!"



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The rest of you just hum. Now, don't forget! The tenor will sing alone until we come to the 'gates of hell.' Then you all come in."—*The Rotagram*, SANDUSKY, OHIO.

Bewildered

Hunter to old guide: "Have you ever been lost in the woods?"

Old guide: "Nope, but I was bewildered once for four days."—*South Dakota Hiway Magazine*.

Should Be Easy

Husband: "You're terribly extrava-
gant. If anything should happen to me,
you would probably have to beg."

Wife: "I'd get by. Look at all the ex-
perience I've had."—*The Rotary Fellow-
ship*, MARGARETVILLE, NEW YORK.

Explanation

Two United States Indians were talk-
ing things over between air raids in a
Saipan fox hole. "The way I figure,"
one said, "when they smoked the pipe
of peace in 1918, nobody inhaled."—*Ro-
tary Bulletin*, PONCA CITY, OKLAHOMA.

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care of *The Rotarian Magazine*, 35
East Wacker Drive, Chicago 1, Ill. En-
tries are due February 1.—*Gears Eds.*

NOT SO WISE WYZE

We've tried our best with Nick Wyze
To find a job of his syze;
But seek as we will
He can't fill the bill,

Joy Ahoy!

The idea of helping a boy (see versicle
about the matter in *THE ROTARIAN* for
September) appealed to many readers,
and the last lines to complete the lim-
erick were copious. Recall the unfin-
ished verse? Here it is again:

Why wait till you've nothing to do
Before helping a lad good and true?
For there's much first-class joy
In helping a boy,

As usual, the three lines considered
the best won \$2 awards. Here they are:
Discover an interest that's new.

(Dr. Harry H. Campbell, a member of
the Rotary Club of Portland, Maine.)
To learn something more than he knew.

(Frederick A. Chadborn, a member of
the Rotary Club of Columbus, Wisconsin.)
Who, if tables were turned, might be
you.

(Corporal Lowell Bullock, Headquarters,
Fourth Army, Fort Sam Houston, Texas.)

Answer to Quiz on Page 62

1. George Washington. 2. Frank P.
Church. 3. Clara Barton. 4. St. Francis.
5. John Milton. 6. Mrs. Fezziwig. 7. *Silent
Night*. 8. England. 9. Matthew. 10. A Visit
from St. Nicholas.



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The Four Objects OF Rotary

To encourage and foster the ideal of service as a basis of worthy enterprise, in particular to encourage and foster:

(1) The development of acquaintance as an opportunity for service.

(2) High ethical standards in business and professions, the recognition of the worthiness of all useful occupations, and the dignifying by each Rotarian of his occu-

pation as an opportunity to serve society.

(3) The application of the ideal of service by every Rotarian to his personal, business, and community life.

(4) The advancement of international understanding, goodwill, and peace through a world fellowship of business and professional men united in the ideal of service.

Last Page Comment

PEACE HAS COME to earth in the year now closing. It is not, of course, a complete peace. It is not, one feels, the kind of peace "a multitude of the heavenly host" heralded over the plains of Judea 1,945 years ago this month. Despairing of the suspicion, greed, hunger, and even armed strife that continue to fill the world, a few men have indeed concluded that the present peace is a cynical fiction and that man's time on this sphere is in fact fast running out.

H. G. WELLS seems to be one of them. It is reported that in his latest and final book, *Mind at the End of Its Tether*, the distinguished British author (several of whose heretofore hopeful writings have appeared in *THE ROTARIAN*) declares that life as we know it on this minor planet is "spinning more and more swiftly into the vortex of extinction. . . . The stars in their courses have turned against man and he has to give place to some other animal better adapted to face the fate that closes in."

TIME, OF COURSE, doesn't always fulfill such doleful prophecy. Some 150 years ago William Pitt said, "There is scarcely anything around us but ruin and despair." On the eve of his death in 1851 the Duke of Wellington "thanked God he would be spared from seeing the consummation of ruin that is gathering around." Quite a few people have lived pleasant lives and died peaceful deaths since then. There is no blinking the fact that peace has brought its problems—the greatest tangle of them in human experience—but what did we expect? We cannot plead we were

not warned. Month after month since October, 1939, to cite but one example, statesmen, economists, and philosophers have tried to prepare the readers of this magazine for this day with forward-looking statements presented in the *We Face a Poorer World* and *A World to LIVE In* series. No, we knew we should have these problems. What we

To Live Jollily

LET no pleasure tempt thee, no profit allure thee, no ambition corrupt thee, no example sway thee, no persuasion move thee, to do anything which thou knowest to be evil; so shalt thou always live jollily; for a good conscience is a continual Christmas.

—Benjamin Franklin

need now is a renewed faith in our ability to solve them.

ROTARY HAS ITS OWN set of postwar problems—and is solving them. One is the matter of reestablishing the Clubs enemy occupation shut down in Europe and Asia. One after another the old Clubs are on the way back—Guam, Dagupan, Manila, Paris, Oslo, Bergen, Frederikstad, Tönsberg—and the pleasure gained from seeing these familiar names on the roster once again (see page 60) gives rise to the temptation to rush out and sow Rotary Clubs up and down the earth. Gratifying as that might be to a pride in statistics, it can't be done that way—and if you have read European Secretary Lester B. Struthers' report elsewhere in these pages, you will better understand

why. If Rotary is to fulfill its function as it returns to European and Asiatic lands, it must dig its way through an enormous complexity of political, social, and economic problems to build soundly on proved individuals. That digging takes time—but it will be time well spent if it yields strong, active Clubs deeply imbued with the real purposes of our movement.

THE INDIVIDUAL:

Rotary views him as the chief factor in the improvement of human relations and thus tries to develop in him attitudes of service and goodwill. It bids him start out by getting right with himself on his job (see page 7), "dignifying his occupation as an opportunity to serve society." A certain prosecuting attorney once turned about and defended a young man he was expected to charge with murder—but read the story on page 14. Serving justice rather than his own ambitions, that prosecuting attorney, now famous, reflected credit upon his entire profession. That's why the story seemed worth printing in these pages. Rotary expects a man to serve, but that does not mean that he need make a door mat of himself in his efforts to help others. It's our feeling that the old doctor described on page 23 drew the line in just about the right place. The headline asks Hippocrates what he thinks. Now, what do you think? Tell us in a letter, if this point of ethics moves you to expression.

OUR TALE-OF-THE-MONTH comes from an Australian comic strip. In it Private Bluey and Private Curley, two "diggers" of World War I, are swapping reminiscences about how they dazzled the English maidens 27 years ago with their yarns about fabulous cactus ranches and prickly pear farms "down under." Then one of them gets a letter. It is from his sister saying her daughter has fallen in love with an American "G.I." who says he is the owner of a wonderful popcorn mine in Nevada!

— your Editor




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